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THE RUINOUS SITUATION OF THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

THE researches which we have made in the arts and sciences have not bettered the general state of mankind. Man investigates what does not spread *general benevolence, and does not soften the rugged paths of life to his fellow.* Moral wisdom is a science little looked after. The generality of our species can never receive *real benefit* by bringing lightning from the skies, raising balloons, or exploring the heavens. If these attempts have done universal good, why do not we see their operations *in altering the influence* of our *passions?* The rights of the weak are invaded by the powerful *as often now* as ever they were. Protection is offered the easier to oppress, and we gain confidence by appealing to the heart, *the surer way to offer repeated impositions.* These few remarks apply to my general subject.

In the catalogue of the sufferings of the West India merchants and planters, I commence with the present state of the sugar and coffee markets. The exportations from the West India islands proportion out general advantages to every one connected with them, *but to the planters themselves.* Their certain fate, if matters like the present continue, is a general bankruptcy. The trade to and from these countries, *is the very best nursery for British seamen.* Artists of all kinds are employed in it, and the English manufactories are supported by the consumption of the different articles exported to the western world. It is unlawful for the colonies to be supplied by

any other state than this; some few commodities excepted. To these shores, *and to no other*, can they send the greater part of their produce. *The revenue, under all situations of the sales of these returns, receives enormous and ruinous duties.* Seamen must be paid, and ship-owners must receive their freights, whether the planters be ruined or not. How miserable then is the lot of the planters! Now we should suppose, that every head and heart would unite in promoting the consumption of the oppressed planters' products, which they send home to the mother country, as the returns and in payment for the necessaries they have received. The guardians of their political rights take not into their consideration their threatened ruin. Upon the whole of this, a circumstance has happened, that will not be credited to be the decision of a wise senate, and which is, that the last session of parliament refused passing the bill to allow the distilleries to make use of sugars in distilling. Not to hurt the landed interest of the country, it is said, is the view which gave rise to a cruel prevention of the making use of an article which has now no vent whatever to foreign markets.*

The present ruler of France threatens the ruin of this country by destroying its commerce. He tells all the powers who are under his influence, that they must give up making use of coffee and sugar, being commodities exported from Great Britain. He offers rewards to the ingenious, to produce substitutes from raisins and roots for the privation of those articles. The world is told his chemists have succeeded in producing the best imitations, answering fully as well as the articles in question. Whether all this be bragging or not, is not to be ascertained; but this we know and feel sorely, *that neither of the above articles we dare to export under the present restricting decrees of France.* Every warehouse at the docks, and all other private ones, are now as full as they can contain of colonial produce. It is not known what is to be done with the fresh importations expected.

This nation now finds itself in a contest with a formidable enemy, possessing a controul upon the whole of the European continent. The sword will not do in this particular instance. I then humbly ask, what has the country done in regard to the consumption of its *colonial pro-*

* It is sincerely hoped that the distillation from corn will be immediately prevented; as the high price of bread surely demands; especially as, by the use of sugar in distillation, so great a relief would be afforded to the West India planters.—Ed.

duce? What has it done in preventing her *planters and merchants from being ruined?—I say, not any thing.*

The enemy told this country, he could easily do without coffee and sugar, and that he has found out substitutes for them. Has this country shown this *malicious and implacable enemy*, that it can with confidence consume and make use of, in the wants of its subjects, the full importations of its colonial produce, *giving a reciprocal benefit to herself, her merchants, and her planters?* Did the senate of the nation, in their last meeting, offer rewards to such subjects as would devise the best means to make the consumption general of coffee and sugar, and other colonial produce? Did they generously and mercifully give those articles a helping hand, by means which they have in their power to offer? *Truth* declares, as the answer to these material questions, that neither of those wise and salutary proceedings was ever done. How then, and in what manner, can individuals receive redress and assistance in any community, when the ruling power neglects their interest? when shameful prejudice gets the better of common prudence, and when trifles are debated upon, neglecting the wants and necessities of suffering subjects?

I am now led to relate the melancholy and disastrous fate which awaits, from the present state of things, all those connected with West India properties. *What a great deal of mischief can a little wisdom save!* A planter now will think justly, that it is quite unnecessary to continue *the cultivation of either sugar or coffee.* But then, how is he to purchase European commodities for the use of his negroes? How is he ever to repay the merchant here, to whom he is indebted for former supplies? The one must forego his exertions, *and the other will be ruined in not receiving his due.* Other connections here must also suffer. As produce cannot be consumed *in this country, to the extent of its importation*, the planters will neither cultivate nor send those articles here; which will hurt the shipping interest, *and particularly the revenue. For why should they increase their ruin, to enrich other channels?*

In this great obstruction to industry, ruin will beget disappointment and discontent. I really expected that the people of this country would have shown their benevolence to the suffering planters, in making use, as a more general and wholesome beverage, of the article of coffee. The great virtue in tea consists but in the fashion of drinking it. Coffee is a cheaper and a better drink. *This tea* is brought into the country, *by taking out of it a great*

deal of silver, rendering general inconvenience. The returns from the West Indies are in payment for the supplies *of every manufactured article of the country*. Will ever this political blindness *to the advantage of one article to the other, be cured but by ruin?* And indeed, when we consider the present state of things, and the ruin which all connected with the West Indies are threatened with, the people here should render the sufferers their tribute of assistance.

A great part of the wealth of Great Britain was certainly generated by her trade to the western world. Should we not then offer assistance, when we find such a calamitous and ruinous fate is come upon the planters and merchants of those countries? The best quality of coffee can be purchased at wholesale, *at a very low rate*; however, the grocers, and all venders of this article, *sell it at retail very high*. In this way, a certain description *of men rear fortunes upon the distresses of others*.

Another lamentable subject, among the many under which the merchants of the West Indies suffer, *is the entire destruction of their dry-good market*. I speak more particularly of the island of Jamaica. The trade to this island was *once* considered very advantageous, and many who were embarked in it have retired with large fortunes. The system is very much altered, and the bad consequences are now severely felt. A merchant here, for instance, purchases goods at the regular credits required of him in London, and ships them for the Kingston market, either *on his own or on a correspondent's account*. The very person with whom he deals, or perhaps another, sells to another exporter for money the very similar articles purchased by the merchant on credit, or sends them out at the difference of ten to fifteen per cent. less than at the prices sold to the merchant, several manufacturers having also agents in Kingston, selling their goods on commission. *Can it then be mistaken which of the parties gets home quicker returns with less loss?* For the merchant's remittance, great sacrifices are obliged to be made. A few such cargoes ruin either the merchant here, or his correspondents abroad. Large purchases of goods were made, and shipped to Kingston, for supplies to the Spanish West Indies, at the time that nation became an ally to England. But the spirit of ruinous enterprize in many caused the destruction of the Kingston market; for several sent out ship loads of goods direct to those islands, which prevented their being supplied through Jamaica. The consequence is this. A large and over supply of

goods now remains in Kingston; sacrifices must be followed to keep up remittances, *and ruin stares us in the face, both in Jamaica and in England, when payment is called for on the original purchases.* Warehouses in Scotland are often emptied in making shipments to Jamaica, and those great supplies, coming upon an already-glutted market, increase the ruin, and accelerate the explosion, *by a general bankruptcy.* Such is the faithful case which caused the destruction of the Jamaica dry-good market. *The evil began at home; and it will be at home that the ruinous effects will be fatally felt.*

I leave off one doleful subject of the cause of ruin, to begin another. I speak now of the abolition of the slave trade, a proceeding that will eventually ruin the West India islands. And although it is not a new topic, and may be forgotten by many, still it may be reckoned one of the many means upon which destruction is expected. To give, then, this question a fair and candid review, I will this way proceed. We find a necessary system of slavery existing in the West Indies, by importing negroes from Africa for the agriculture of those countries. We now, on the part of those beings, put the following questions:—

First.—*Why cannot white men, emigrating from Europe and other parts, cultivate, as well as negroes, the earth in the West Indies?*

Second.—*What is the general condition of the negroes in Africa?*

Third.—*Are the wants and happiness of the negroes, when under slavery in the West Indies, attentively observed?*

As an answer to the first question, the most incontestible proofs have been long given, that neither the European constitution, nor even the native white men of those islands, can bear the exertions, from the nature of the climate, of tilling the earth.

Now, as the next answer to the second question, I must refer to the reports of men who have travelled both in Africa and the West Indies; whose perilous and fatiguing journies were undertaken upon the very express purpose *to examine and inquire into the nature of the slave trade, and to publish, after fully acquiring a perfect knowledge of it, their opinions to the world.* We cannot possibly have better witnesses in the case. *A theorist* in this matter, who chatters about the question, *is not to be listened to.* His most eloquent and affecting harangues and writings are to be valued as trifles. I take up for this se-

cond question Mr. Park's Travels in the Interior of Africa, in the years 1795, 1796, and 1797; and I am to request the reader's attention to the observations of a man, who has brought to our knowledge more important facts, both *moral and physical*, of western Africa, than have been collected by any former traveller. He says, p. 33, "*three-fourths of the people are in a state of hopeless and hereditary slavery.*"—It is proper that I should follow the same author, and insert his sentiments upon the sources of *slavery, and of the negroes' helpless condition in Africa.* He relates the causes, in chap. 22, p. 287, to be thus:—

"First, *Captivity*; second, *Famine*; third, *Insolvency*; fourth, *Crimes.* A freeman may, by the established customs of Africa, become a slave by being taken in war. War is of all others the most productive source, and was probably the origin, of slavery; for, when one nation had taken from another a greater number of captives than could be exchanged on equal terms, it is natural to suppose that the conquerors, finding it inconvenient to maintain their prisoners, would compel them to labour; at first perhaps only for their own support, but afterwards to support their masters. Be this as it may, it is a known fact, that prisoners of war in Africa, are the slaves of the conquerors: and when the weak or unsuccessful warrior *begs for mercy beneath the uplifted spear of his opponent, he gives up at the same time his claim to liberty, and purchases his life at the expence of his freedom.*"

[To be concluded in our next.]

ON THE LOTTERY.

To the Editor of the Tradesman, or Commercial Magazine.

Sir,

PERHAPS no law proceeding in this country has ever occasioned more discussion and observation than the cause of Nisbett and Swift, now pending in the Court of Chancery:—A person, very strangely, takes a fancy to the numbers of two lottery tickets: he applies to a lottery office keeper for them, who for five shillings a piece is to procure them from the bank, previous to the issue to the public at large. One, I believe, was obtained, and it comes up a blank; the other was not procured, and it is drawn a *twenty thousand pounds prize!* The ticket-fancier

then files a bill in Chancery against the lottery office keeper, as the basis of an action for the non-obtainment of the ticket drawn a prize. That the ticket could not be got, is no matter of surprise; but that this ticket, so singularly sought for, should have been drawn a capital prize, is a proper object of admiration and inquiry. That every thing is perfectly correct and honourable on the part of the commissioners, cannot be doubted; it is, however, very remarkable, that their names are not to be found in any of the red books. Should the lottery ever again become the subject of legislative attention, it would certainly be gratifying to the public, if Mr. Whitbread, or any other independent member, would call for a list of the gentlemen who compose the Board of Commissioners, in order that the public may know to whom the management of the lottery concern is entrusted. It would also be well, were he to extend his enquiries, as to how many they are in number; whether the duty is in any case done by deputy, and if so, who those deputies are, whether there is any accumulation of commissionerships in any one person, such as double and treble commissionerships; whether any pensions are payable, and out of what funds, to ex-commissioners *for long and faithful services*; and whether salaries have in any case been paid to commissioners, who, from illness, have not been able to do their duty.

I have heard that, some time since, the Devon and Cornish Borough Proprietors and Voters, or the agents for those immaculate and favoured spots, supplied the candidates for the office of lottery commissioner. This, if correct, will account in some degree for the anxious solicitude with which every minister of the day preserves this mode of raising money for the public service.

I remain, Sir,

Your's, &c.

B. C.

ON FISTULAS.

To the Editor of the Tradesman, or Commercial Magazine.

Sir,

I send you an account of a simple, cheap, preparation which has proved in a few instances an effectual cure for the *fistula*. The foreman of an eminent brush-maker in Bristol, being afflicted with that painful malady; a person

residing in Chiswell-street; and an industrious smith in this neighbourhood, have been recently cured. The latter, about six weeks ago, with little hope of evading an operation, began to take a large wine-glass full, (about four table-spoonfuls) of the following decoction.

He procured at a medical herb-shop in Covent-garden, at a shilling an ounce, some of the blossoms of the *prunus silvestris*, the black-thorn or sloe-tree; an ounce of these was put into a coffee-pot, of the ordinary size, to which he added three half-pints, or about a Winchester quart, of water; it stood near the fire, simmering for some time, then was slightly boiled; the strained liquor, which looks like brandy, was taken two or three times a-day; and twice a-day he applied, to the part affected, a bread and milk poultice, softened with ointment of marshmallows; and he is now well.

The pain that generally occurs, previously to a discharge from the sore, may be assuaged by the application of equal parts of the soap liniment, commonly called *opodeldock*, and tincture of opium; or by the use of half an ounce of ointment of spermaceti, well mixed with ten grains of powdered opium.

I have heard that a person in the city has been cured of a very painful hæmorrhoidal complaint, which is sometimes the precursor of fistula, solely by the use of the decoction above-mentioned; and I shall be happy if it afford relief to any of your numerous readers, being constantly one of the number.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

J. B.

Islington, Oct. 18, 1811.

P. S. In one of my old *Pharmacopœias*, which appears to have belonged to that once celebrated preacher, the Rev. Dr. Ogden, he has made the following memorandum:—" I knew an innkeeper in Chester, who had been for some time very bad of the bloody-flux, and attended by two physicians; a passenger who lodged at his house, ordered him to drink the decoction of yarrow," (the leaves, I suppose,) " which in a few days perfectly recovered him. It was boiled in white wine."

HISTORY OF CHEMISTRY.

(Continued from page 482.)

THE most splendid and important discovery relative to air, was made by Dr. Priestley in the year 1774. It was the discovery of vital air or oxygen—a discovery which will transmit his name to posterity. Bergman, Scheele, in Sweden, and Lavosier, in France, claim an equal or coeval merit with Dr. Priestley in this great discovery: having about the same time observed similar phenomena. It is generally thought, however, that the last mentioned philosopher is justly entitled to the honor of being called the author of it.

But, be the above as it may, it was reserved for the philosophic genius of Lavosier, a French chemist (who fell a sacrifice to the late revolution, which took place among that people); to overturn the doctrine of phlogiston, established by Stahl, and adopted by all the philosophers of Europe. In its room he substituted a new theory, founded on the affinities and combinations of oxygen with the various substances in nature: and his theory is unquestionably more simple, more beautiful, and probably also much nearer the truth, than any one which had before, or has since been advanced on this subject.

The theory of Lavosier, or the anti-phlogistic theory, as it has been called, occasioned, as was natural to expect, a great deal of discussion among chemists for a considerable length of time. It was supported by some philosophers of the first note, and opposed by others of equal celebrity. Its opponents were by degrees, however, forced to give way, and at last were completely vanquished, and the Lavoserian theory is now universally received by all chemists.

No science has been more generally perused, or more attentively studied of late, than that of chemistry, nor has any science made so rapid a progress in so short a period of time. Would my limits permit, I ought here to mention the names of several chemists, as well on the Continent as in our own country, to whom the science, within these last twenty years, has been under considerable obligation: but, being so prescribed in this respect, I hope I shall be excused when I mention the name of Mr. Davy only—a name well known in the chemical world, and which, at present, bids fair for immortality. To Mr. Davy chemistry is already greatly indebted; and from his superior

abilities and perseverance in diving into the arcana of the science, it is reasonably to be expected that much will be brought to light by him that has hitherto lain in darkness.

I shall now conclude my brief sketch of the history of chemistry with informing those who are desirous of obtaining farther information on this subject, that they may consult the first chapter of Boerhaave's chemistry—the treatise of Olaus Borrichius de ortu et progressu Chemiæ—the article "Chemie," in the Dictionnaire Encyclopedique—L'Histoire de la Philosophie Hermitique, by the Abbe Anglet du Fresnoy---the discourse at the head of Senac's chemistry---the Preliminary Discourse to Macquer's dictionary, &c. &c.

INTRODUCTION TO CHEMISTRY, &c.

It has been laid down as a rule by Cicero that every subject ought to set out from a definition—"Omnis enim, quæ a ratione suscipitur de aliquâ re institutio, debet à definitione proficisci: ut intelligatur, quid sit id, de quo disputetur." In conformity with this rule, authors generally begin with a definition of their subject. The definitions given by former writers on the same subject they, for the most part, reject, on the ground of being imperfect, and in their place substitute definitions of their own, which of course they conceive to be more perfect and less liable to objection than those of their predecessors or cotemporaries. The plan, however, which I intend to follow is somewhat different. After having mentioned the objection to which the definitions of some of our most esteemed authors on chemistry are liable, I shall point out that definition of the science which appears to be the most perfect, without multiplying their number, by giving one of my own.

One great impropriety in the greater part of the definitions of this science is, that their authors represent chemistry as an art. To this objection are liable the definitions given by Boerhaave and Stahl; and yet it is plain, from the writings of these authors, that their ideas of chemistry did not correspond with such definitions.

According to Stahl's, Macquer's, and the definitions of others, the object of chemistry appears to be the resolution or division of compound bodies into the principles of which they are composed, and the production of new compounds, by combining bodies which were before in a separate state. But these are very imperfect: for, in a

great number of the experiments or operations which the chemist performs, he neither divides compound bodies into their principles, nor combines others which were before separated; nor has he either of these ends in view, in many of his enquiries. The definition proposed by Mr. Fourcroy is likewise liable to objection. He defines it "to be a science which teaches the knowledge of the intimate and reciprocal action of all the bodies in nature on one another." This definition requires much explanation. The intimate and reciprocal action are terms which cannot be readily understood, and indeed would require new definitions to explain them.

That definition of chemistry which, of all others, seems to be least liable to objection, is given by the celebrated Dr. Black, of Edinburgh. He defines it "the science or study of those effects and qualities of matter which are discovered by mixing bodies variously together, or applying them to one another with a view to mixture, and by exposing them to different degrees of heat alone, or in mixture with one another, in order to enlarge our knowledge of nature and to promote the useful arts." Or, as he in fewer words expresses himself, "that the chemist studies the effects produced by heat and by mixture in all bodies or mixtures of bodies natural or artificial, and studies them with a view to the improvement of arts and the knowledge of nature." And, with greater brevity still, as suggested by the doctor's learned editor, "chemistry is the study of the effects of heat and mixture, with the view of discovering their general and subordinate laws and of improving the useful arts."

From the definitions which have just now been given, it is easy to see that the science of chemistry is of most immense extent. The objects to which the attention of the chemist is directed comprehend the whole of the substances that compose the globe we inhabit, whether buried in its interior parts or found at its surface, chemistry is therefore of equal extent with natural history, the same limits being common to both.

The chemist and natural philosopher (if I may so express myself) both work upon the same materials—matter being that on which each of them operates; and the business of the chemist is in some respects the same as that of the natural philosopher, the investigation of the properties of matter and the consideration of the actions of bodies on one another, being what both of them have their attentions directed to. But their views differ in respect, that the natural philosopher investigates the *general* properties

of matter and ascertains these actions of bodies one on another, which can be determined without altering their nature: while the chemist studies the *particular* properties or qualities of matter, and the more immediate action of bodies, and particularly notices all the phenomena which change their nature or their constitution. The former takes a comprehensive survey of whole masses, and calculates all their properties. The latter, on the other hand, studies the operation of their particles, observes their action on one another, and seeks to discover all the changes produced by their combinations and decompositions.

There is one general property of matter, however, which falls under the chemist's, as well as the natural philosopher's province to consider. It is the property of attraction which is rightly defined "that force which tends to bring bodies together without any hitherto discoverable impulse."

Of this property of attraction there are several species: such as the attraction of gravitation, the attraction of cohesion, the attraction of magnetism, the attraction of electrified bodies, and the attraction of combination or chemical affinities. Whether these are modifications of the same or of some single power produced by variations in the figure, density, temperature, or other secondary qualities of bodies is, as yet, unknown. It is the last species only, or that of chemical affinity, which belongs to the chemist to consider.

Chemical affinity is that property whereby all substances in proper circumstances discover a tendency to combination. From this tendency being stronger or more powerful in some cases than others, it has been called elective attraction. It has got the name of chemical affinity, from its being in chemical operations that this most frequently takes place.

The grand principle of all chemical operations is, that every substance has a peculiar affinity for certain other substances, but not for all in an equal degree. It is no exception from this, that substances are found which have no affinity for one another: for, though they may possess no affinity for *one another*, we shall certainly find some other substance to which they do have an affinity, and which by being added to them, will cause their union or combination. Indeed there are many substances which, instead of possessing an affinity for one another, seem to have a repugnance to going together until the addition to them of some substance is made, to which they have an affinity, whereupon, however, they will readily unite and

form one body. This may be illustrated by the following simple experiment.

Take one quantity of oil and another of water, and add them together—they will not of themselves unite, nor is it possible to mix them, so that their particles may be intimately and uniformly blended together, and a permanent mixture formed, which is what is always understood to be the case, when two or more bodies are said to be united. Upon adding to them a small quantity of an alkali, however, (a substance, the nature of which will be afterwards explained) they will then readily unite and form into a kind of soap; which, if condensed, would answer all the purposes of this substance, so useful and so well known in the arts. It is indeed upon this very principle that the manufacture of soap depends.

The experiment just now mentioned shews us how, by means of the principle of chemical affinity, we may compose bodies, and, in their proper place, experiments will be given, shewing how, by means of it, bodies may be decomposed. It is indeed the basis or regular of all chemical operations, which enables us both to compose certain bodies and to decompose others. The principle was long known, but it could not until of late be universally applied to explain all the variety of chemical phenomena, on account of the undiscovered nature of several powerful agents, and on account also of the supposed action of others, which had no real existence.

The wrong or confused ideas relative to heat, fire, air, light, &c. rendered a variety of facts absolutely inexplicable; certain effects appeared to be contradictory; some seemed to have nothing to do with the principle of affinities, and others were explained upon the supposed existence of an inflammable principle called phlogiston. Modern philosophers, however, assisted by the discoveries, the knowledge, and even the errors of their predecessors, have investigated with infinite labour and ingenuity the nature of those powerful agents—have found reason to explode the supposed existence of phlogiston—and have been able to form a theory, which is incomparably more general, less complicated, and more satisfactory than any preceding one.

Like the other species of attraction, chemical affinity must at present be considered as a power inherent in matter, which can admit of no other explanation than an immediate reference to a divine cause. Mr. Davy has indeed suggested an hypothesis to explain the cause of elective attractions, which, at some future period, he may be able

to shew is founded in truth; and, consequently, to oblige us to assent to it, though on the footing it at present stands, however probable it appears to be, we ought not by any means to do so. His hypothesis is founded on the supposition that there are two kinds of electricity, with one or other of which all bodies are united, that the one is *positive* and the other *negative* electricity; and, that the disposition of bodies to combine, is in consequence of their possessing opposite electricities. Whether Mr. Davy is right in the supposition he has made or not, certain it is, that the electric fluid has great influence in chemical operations.

But, whatever is the cause of this species of attraction, it readily enables us to account for all the phenomena in the composition of bodies; and chemists (who have in this, as well as in other respects, only imitated nature) have applied it successfully, not only to the decomposition of bodies, but likewise to the combination and formation of new ones; which are found to possess very different properties from the old, or those from which they were formed.

The order in which the different elective attractions take place has been ascertained with great accuracy, and chemists have been at much trouble to class next to one another, those substances whose attractive powers have the greatest affinity: hence tables of chemical affinities have been formed which exhibit, in one view, the different attractions and chemical relations of bodies to each other.

The manner in which these tables are formed is as follows: a substance is selected and placed at the top of a column, containing all the substances which are known to have any affinity for it. These substances are arranged in the following order:—that which has the greatest affinity for the substance at the top, is placed at the head of all the others: nearest to it is placed that substance which has the next greatest affinity, and immediately under this last, that which comes nearest to it in point of affinity, and so on, every substance having a greater affinity, for that at the top than any one below, and less than any one above it has. Thus were we to construct a table to exhibit the chemical affinities of the metals for nitric acid, we should proceed as under:

Nitric acid.

Iron.
Copper.
Lead.
Quicksilver.
Silver, &c.

Which arrangement is equivalent to saying at full length, that if to a solution of silver in nitric acid, we add a little mercury, the silver will be separated from the acid, and we shall have a solution or compound of nitric acid and mercury; if we add to this solution a bit of lead, the mercury will fall to the bottom, and the liquor will be a solution of lead in the acid. In like manner copper will separate the lead, and iron will separate the copper; and each of these metals will be dissolved in the acid in their turn, in place of those separated. Also iron will separate lead, or mercury, or silver; and lead will separate silver. In short, any of the inferior metals will be separated, by any of those placed above it.

A table of elective attractions represents a train of chemical operations, and by a single glance at it, if comprehensive enough, we are instructed how to compound or seperate all the substances in nature which admit of composition or seperation. To the practical chemist a table of elective attractions is highly useful, as an assistant to the memory; and to the student of chemistry, or to those but partially acquainted with chemical operations, it is indispensably necessary. Before this article is concluded, such a table shall therefore be given.

From what has been said relative to this principle of attraction, it must be pretty evident, that there will be many compound substances in nature. Indeed, as every body has an affinity for some other body, and with which it will unite when at liberty to act upon it, and as the bodies which possess the most general affinities are those which are most universally diffused, (as will afterwards be seen) we need scarcely, therefore, expect to find any substance in nature that is not a compound.

That process, by which the parts of compound bodies are separated from one another, and their qualities and properties ascertained, is called *analysis*, or *resolution*.

There are some substances which resolve themselves spontaneously. Of this description is blood, which, when it stands for a short time, resolves itself into a fleshy matter, called the *crassamentum*, and another watery matter called the *serum*. But the number of bodies of this description is very small indeed. By far the greater part of them, require to undergo some chemical operation before they can be resolved; and some of them have their parts so strongly united and held together, as to be compound after the application of the first analysis: but upon repeating this process often enough, we can at last come to principles or bodies, which we can analize no farther. These

are called elements, or elementary substances; and because they are the last products of chemical analysis, they have been called *chemical elements.*

It is not easy, however, to fix on the exact number of such elements, as what we consider as an elementary substance to-day may, by some new discovery enabling us to carry our analysis farther, be found to-morrow to be a compound. Indeed instances of this kind are daily occurring.

With regard to the ideas of the antients on this point, Thales, among them, held water to be the only substance out of which all other substances were originally formed and into which they would all finally be resolved. Others admitted four single elements, viz. air, water, earth and fire. Perhaps the utility and universality of these four substances, more than any accurate knowledge of their properties, induced the antient philosophers to consider them as elements.

Those among the moderns who have carried their analogies farthest, are of opinion, that elementary substances are very few in number. They have shewn us, that many of those which were formerly considered as elements, are not so; but compound bodies, made up of two or more simple elements, which having a great affinity for one another, are only with the greatest difficulty, separated into their constituent parts; and therefore are apt to elude our observation. Reckoning, however, from the present state of our knowledge, or opinions, we find, that the number of elementary, or unchangeable substances, may be considered as amounting to between thirty and forty. But that all those which we at present consider as elementary substances, really are so—after discoveries only will enable us, with certainty, to affirm, or deny.

Seeing, then, that most bodies are compound, we shall now proceed to explain the means employed for resolving them into their elementary parts.—This is accomplished either by heat, by mixture, or by both these together.

Heat is the most powerful of all bodies, both in art and in nature. It is one of the grand agents employed by nature for the accomplishment of her purposes; and it is also the principal agent, in most chemical operations. Its nature and properties, therefore, deserve our first consideration.

The term heat, in common language, has two acceptations; for we use the word heat, to express both the effects of it, produced on our bodies; and likewise the

cause of those effects. Thus, we say, "I am hot:" the "fire is hot:" but surely we do not mean to say that the cause which produces heat in ourselves, and the heat of the fire, is the same; for the one it is evident, is the cause, and the other, the effect produced by that cause. This, in common affairs occasions no inconvenience; but, were we to use the word heat in that vague way here, the consequence would be very material. It is necessary, therefore, to make some distinction, in the manner of expressing the cause of heat, and its effects. To do this, philosophers make use of the word heat, only to signify the sensation of heat as produced in us; and the term caloric, to denote that substance, by which the phenomena of heat are produced.

Caloric is an elementary substance of a peculiar nature. It is an unconfusable fluid, highly elastic, and so very subtle, that its gravity has not yet been ascertained. We are acquainted with it only in combination with other substances; as we have never yet been able to obtain it in a pure state. It is diffused through all bodies; and with which it is more or less combined, according as their affinities for it are greater or less. We are not acquainted with any body that does not enter into combination with it; nor any, from which, our utmost endeavours can entirely separate it. Chemists, therefore, when mentioning the constituent parts of bodies, pay no regard to the presence of caloric; but consider it as understood of course*.

It is one of the properties of caloric, to be continually tending to an equilibrium. Hence it is, that if two bodies, unequally heated, or imbued with different portions of caloric, are brought into contact with each other, the caloric equally diffuses itself through them both. Thus, if we apply our hand to any substance that is cold, or has less caloric in it than our hand has, a part of the caloric passes from our hand into the substance brought in contact with it, and continues to pass from it, until both become of an uniform temperature; and the opposite will take place, if the substance possess more caloric than the hand applied to it does. Hence is the sensation of heat, or cold, occasioned in us,

* Thus, to take the elementary substances for example—we say such a substance is a chemical element, though it is in fact a compound, having a portion of the substance caloric joined to it; but from the universality of this body, no regard is had to its presence, and the substance is, therefore, considered as elementary.

according as we touch bodies that have more or less caloric in them than our bodies have.

From the tendency of caloric to be always in equilibrio, it might be inferred, that all bodies in nature ought to possess equal quantities of it; or, in other words, to be equally heated. And this, in fact, would be the case, did not various causes occur to prevent its uniform diffusion, so that it never is enabled to arrive at an equilibrium. These causes are owing to the different powers of bodies for transmitting caloric, and to their different capacities for retaining this fluid.

It has been found out by experiment and observation, that all bodies of a close and condense nature, are better conductors of heat than those are which have the opposite quality: hence metals are so hot, when they have been heated, and so cold when that caloric has been expelled from them. This may be proved by a number of well known facts.

Every one knows that damp air, as in new-built houses, damp beds, and sudden thaws of snow, all produce very disagreeable sensations of cold in us. The reason of this is, the air being then in a dense state, is therefore a better conductor of heat, and the natural quantity of caloric, which our bodies contain, is thus readily conveyed away from them, and the sensation of cold consequently produced. On the other hand, that substances of a loose and open texture are bad conductors of caloric we all know; for it is upon this very principle that ice is preserved during the summer months. This is done by laying upon it a thin covering of straw; which being a substance of an open nature, and, therefore, a bad conductor of caloric, consequently does not soon convey the external heat to it. Hence it is, that silks, hair, wool, and feathers, keep our bodies so warm, as they prevent the natural heat from going from them, which otherwise would go to form an equilibrium between our bodies and the surrounding atmosphere. Hence the wisdom and goodness of the Creator, in giving to all animals that inhabit high northern latitudes, coverings of these substances to keep them comfortable. Hence, likewise, his wisdom is manifest, in the production of snow; thus giving to the earth itself a light covering during the winter, to prevent the frosts from frigerating the soil, and rendering it incapable of vegetation, by drawing from it the heat which is necessary for that purpose.

Caloric, being a highly elastic substance, as was already observed, and whose component particles would expand, *ad infinitum*, if not impeded; all bodies combined with ca-

loric, would likewise expand *ad infinitum*, if there existed no power which acted in direct opposition to its elasticity. But this is prevented by the mutual attraction which exists between the particles of matter, or that species of attraction denominated the attraction of cohesion. All material bodies, therefore, are continually acted upon, by two powers, which tend to equipoise each other: one causes the particles of bodies to recede from one another, thereby increasing their bulk; and the other causes the particles of matter to approximate, and thus renders the size of bodies less.

Of the truth of the above we may easily convince ourselves, by the following experiment. Take a rod of iron, that, when cold, is exactly fitted to a mould every way: and put it in the fire, until it is red hot. Upon applying it again to the mould, when thus heated, we shall find it will have considerably increased its dimensions in every respect. This evidently shews, that the particles of caloric must have penetrated, or got between the particles of the metal; thus removing them from one another, and thereby occasioning an increase in the bulk of the body. By allowing the metal to cool, that is to say, by allowing the particles of caloric to escape, it will again contract to its original size, in consequence of the action upon it of the attraction of cohesion. The same phenomena will take place, in all bodies, ice excepted; which, when cooled to a certain degree, instead of contracting itself into a lesser volume, increases its size. Hence the reason of the bursting of bottles filled with water, or any liquor that will freeze during a strong frost.—It has been said that clay forms another exception, as when put in the fire, and heated, it contracts: but this, however, is not true; for the contraction of clay, when put in the fire, is owing to its containing a quantity of water in it, which the heat of the fire expels into vapour, and thereby occasions an approximation of its particles.

We have, therefore, seen, that all bodies are acted upon by two opposite forces, one endeavouring to expand the elasticity of the particles of caloric, and the other the attraction of cohesion, to contract them, by acting in direct opposition to the former; and it will hereafter be seen that in proportion as either of these powers prevail over the other, the exterior form of bodies is determined. If the latter predominates, then bodies are solid, of greater or less dimensions, according as they are more or less imbued with caloric; and if the former predominates

to such a degree that the particles of bodies are placed out of the sphere of their reciprocal attraction, they then lose their aggregation, and appear no longer in the form of solids, but in the liquid, or gaseous states.

If there existed no other power than the two already mentioned, we should in nature have no liquid bodies, for those that are now in the liquid would all then be in the aeriform, or gaseous state. But there is a third power which preserves bodies in an intermediate state, between the solid and aeriform, or gaseous states. This power is the pressure of the atmosphere But of it hereafter.

There are only two ways in which solid bodies can be rendered fluid. The first is, by the application of a fluid body to them which will dissolve them. The second, which is by far the most general way, is by the application of heat.

Heat being, as has been stated, the cause of fluidity, all bodies as they pass from the solid to the fluid state, must, therefore, necessarily absorb as much caloric as they require to keep them fluid; and when, on the other hand, they return from the fluid to the solid state, they must again give out that portion of caloric which they absorbed, in order to render them fluid.

Every substance, as was lately observed, is combined with a portion of caloric; but when any body is in equilibrio with the bodies that surround it, with respect to temperature, the caloric which it contains is not perceptible by any external sign, to any of our organs of sense; and in that state it is termed combined caloric, or, according to Dr. Black, *latent heat*. But if the equilibrium is destroyed, and a portion of the caloric, by some cause, forced to quit the body, and combine with any of those that surround it, the caloric, in passing from the one body to the other, is said to be free, or sensible, and will then be perceptible to any one until the equilibrium is again restored.

The following experiment, if properly conducted, will shew the truth of what is above said, as well with respect to bodies possessing latent heat, as with respect to their absorbing caloric, when passing from the solid to the fluid state, and their again giving it out when returning to the former.

Take of Glauber salts, otherwise called sulphate of soda, 6 oz. put them into a clean pan, with their own weight of water, and boil them very fast over the fire. Take a Florence flask, and having previously cleaned it from oil, by means of a little potash, pour the solution into it, after having properly filtered it. Then put the flask into a

sand-bath for a short time, and allow the solution to boil a little, in order to drive off the air from it. This being done, immediately cover up the mouth of the flask quite close with a piece of moistened bladder, to prevent the access of the atmospheric air, the pressure of which would soon again bring the solution into the solid state. In this condition set it fast, and allow it to cool, taking care not to shake or disturb it.

Having the above prepared, and having allowed it to cool as directed, with your penknife pierce a hole in the piece of bladder on the top of the flask. The pressure of the atmosphere being thus allowed to act, the whole will consequently be immediately crystallized and become a solid mass, and in doing so it will emit a considerable quantity of caloric, as will be felt by the person holding the flask; which caloric was without doubt absorbed by it when it passed from the solid to the fluid state, and was in it in the latent state during the time it remained fluid in the flask, as no heat was then perceptible in it, nor until it again became solid.

This experiment enables us readily to account for several phenomena attending the changes which take place in our own atmosphere when bodies pass from the one state to the other. Thus when water passes from the fluid to the solid state, as when frosts take place, the water gives out that portion of caloric which was before combined with it, and was necessary for preserving its fluidity. This portion of caloric combines with the atmosphere, and prevents the frost from becoming too intense: hence we never see a very strong frost last long, as the quantity of caloric then emitted is so great that it must soon again combine with the water and render it fluid, owing to the constant tendency of the substance caloric to form an equilibrium. Again, when water passes from the solid to the fluid state it imbibes or absorbs from the atmosphere what quantity of caloric is necessary for rendering it fluid, and hence in a great measure (though it is also, as was already observed, partly owing to the greater density of the air) that we experience the sensation of cold so very much at the commencement and during the time of a thaw of snow, especially if the frost has been pretty severe, and the transition quick, as so much caloric is then suddenly absorbed from the atmosphere, and by the atmosphere of course from our bodies, if they are exposed to its action, that we feel as if they were totally deprived of it.

It is likewise upon the same principle that situations near the sea side are warmer in winter and colder in summer than those in the country at the very same degree of

latitude: for during the winter the sea is always giving out, while in summer it is always absorbing caloric, in order to keep up the equilibrium between it and the surrounding atmosphere: hence the reason why snow is so seldom seen lying along the sea coast. But the consideration of these phenomena more properly belongs to the meteorologist than to the chemist, and to him therefore I shall leave them.

[To be continued.]

ON DESERTION FROM THE FRENCH ARMY.

To the Editor of the Tradesman, or Commercial Magazine.

Sir,

As every project which has for its intention an increase and augmentation of commerce in a proper and reasonable way must be more or less connected with the design of your miscellany, I think the following subject is not altogether destitute of interest in a commercial view, no less than in a military one.

The artifices of an unprincipled enemy require that a retaliation should be made in his own way, so far as it can be done consistently with our national honour and integrity. For this purpose it must be obvious that this retaliation must never be exercised in any breach of promise made to a submissive enemy, but, on the contrary, I still mean to contend that all promises and stipulations on such submissions should be liberally and punctually fulfilled.

But there are, perhaps, various ways, independent of these, which present the active mind with a view of possible services to be rendered to mankind, by certain acts of retaliation, on the schemes and measures of a restless foe. It can be no moral impediment, or any way inconsistent with honourable warfare, to exercise the same artifices to counteract so ruthless an enemy in his attempts to deceive, as he has so long employed in alluring the unwary peasantry of various nations into his artful toils, and seducing the more elevated ranks of society into his fascinating measures, at the expence of loyalty, honesty, and honour. Not that I wish to recommend the exercise of any proceedings which can possibly infringe on any of these most essential qualities of all that can render man valuable in society.

Yet, as we have lately been informed, in accounts from the peninsula of Europe, that desertions from the Corsican ranks are becoming every day more and more important, I would suggest the propriety of some scheme of magnitude, which might have the probable effect of increasing those desertions, and of weakening the ranks of the enemy. At a time, too, when, with all the vaunting gasconades of his myrmidons, his successes are greatly impeded, and comparatively in a state of stagnation, and when he is losing in one place what he gains in another; the means which present themselves of dividing the sentiments of the various people who compose his armies, and even the Frenchmen themselves, seem to afford a fair opportunity of making the experiment, perhaps the fairest which has yet offered since the kidnapping days of the Spanish monarchs, which have since deluged in blood the whole peninsula.

Encouragement should be held out to the French soldiers to escape from the standard of the usurper. A proclamation might be distributed, by means of confidential emissaries, containing a promise to convey all those who should be inclined to leave the French armies to some of the more healthy conquered islands, until such a change or revolution should be effected in Europe, as would admit of their safe return, if they should be desirous of so doing. We think it but reasonable to consider the era of a revolution as the only event likely to become the desirable season of that return; because it is very improbable that, during the life or continuance of the present despot in such an usurpation of over-bearing power, any peace can be effected with such a tyrant. Lands, which continue to be the property of government, might be assigned to them provisionally, for the improvement of the respective colonies, for their own individual advantage, and for the mutual comfort and benefit of the community at large; and, perhaps, it might not be difficult to propose and adopt some modes of their becoming beneficial to the public, in those islands or colonies, which are more circumscribed and limited. But this must be left to the discretionary powers of the respective governments, to which they may be desirous of being removed; for, so far as it is practicable, and shall not interfere, with the political welfare of Great Britain and her more immediate dependencies, that indulgence of choice should not be withheld.

Considering this proposition only as a feeble effort or a bare outline to restore the spirit of commerce, even by the remote operation which has been suggested, some of your correspondents, probably, will favour you with farther

hints on the subject; and, if it shall be thought feasible by those who have the means and the inclination to promote its execution, instructions to that purpose might be sent out to our commander in chief in the peninsula, and other commanders in the respective detached parts of the continent, to exercise discretionary powers in the application of such a measure. Perhaps, too, a general agreement or consent to employ the same means of information, at the same time nearly, in every part to which access is practicable, should the plan be deemed eligible, might not be without its proper effect, in staggering and paralizing the commanders of the usurper's armies in Spain.

J. M.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF HAMBURGH, AND ITS VICINITY.

(Concluded from page 464.)

The police respecting accidents by fire merits special notice. Men are stationed in the church steeples to watch and give the alarm, by tolling a great bell, which the other churches answer, and the watch at the guard-houses fire a cannon; so that in five minutes the whole city is in a bustle, and the fire-men are at their station. The parish reward the man who gives the first alarm. A bell continues to toll, at intervals, during the fire; and its violence is known by the number of strokes at a time. Hence it seldom happens that more than one, or at most two or three houses are destroyed at one fire; yet are fires very frequent, owing, it has been supposed, to the low price of insurance. As a precaution, no person is permitted to fire off a gun or pistol in the streets, or in his yard or garden; and every one entering the gates must desist from smoaking until he has passed the centinels. Another caution is the prohibiting any person to keep in any warehouse within the city, more than a limited quantity of pitch, tar, sulphur, or turpentine. Such combustibles are placed in the *tar magazine* out of the Deicht Thör. Private interest predominates to excess in Hamburgh. Little attention is paid to the pavement for foot passengers, and in many streets there is none at all; accidents, therefore, are numerous, and the annoyance of coaches, carts, and wheel-barrows in the streets is general. But persons in whose power improvements are, ride in their coaches, and are

strangers to the serious consequences daily resulting from this circumstance. It has few drains or common sewers, except in the neighbourhood of the canals.

Excepting the churches, the *Weysenhouse*, and the *Borsen-hall*, it has no public buildings of any elegance; even the *Stadt house* and *Exchange* have no comparison with those of Amsterdam and London.

We have frequently alluded to the times of the shutting the gates of Hamburgh. The times of opening them must consequently be subject to the same regulation. These are various at the various seasons of the year, according to the length of the days. In the shortest days they are opened at eight in the morning, and shut at four in the evening; and regulations are specified, when they gradually open sooner and shut later, for every quarter of an hour, until for about two months before and two months after midsummer they are opened at half past four, and kept open at night until half past nine. Similar regulations are observed at Lubeck, only that they are generally open in winter half an hour sooner, though not in the summer, and both winter and summer generally kept open half an hour longer.

To come to the environs of the city of Hamburgh, we shall first notice those out of the *Stein Thör*, on the side towards the east. Here are two outworks, through which are passages or gates to the several villages of Ham, Horn, Vierlanden, Billwärder, Steinbeck, Reinbeck, and Bergendorff, within the jurisdiction of Hamburgh. Wandsbeck, in the Danish territory, is about an English mile to the north of Ham; beyond which are several other villages. The *Deich Thör*, which was erected in 1615, and communicates with the *Stein Thör*, is situate to the south of it, but communicates with the outworks and the country by means of it. The *Dans Thör* is nearly at the northern part of the city, to the north and north-west of which are several villages and the fort of Stern Schanze. The *Millern*, or *Altona Thör*, is on the west side; to the north-west and west of which are several places, particularly Hamburgh Berg, which joins to Altona, beyond which are several villages.

The parish of St. George's lies without the *Stein* and *Deicht* gates, towards the north, consisting of about 550 houses, with an hospital and a work-house. The church was built in 1220. The ground was given by Abrecht, count of Orlamond and Holstein. At the end of the alley near the church are three stone pillars, on which are figures representing our Saviour and the thieves upon the

cross; but the middle one, which is higher than the others, has the Virgin Mary on one side and St. John on the other, all in copper. On the head of one of the thieves is the figure of the devil; but the soul of the other is represented as departing for paradise. In an adjoining field, only ten yards distant, are the ruins of two other pillars, on one of which was heretofore the Virgin Mary, with Christ in her arms, and on the other Christ expiring on the cross. When Richard Coeur de Lion returned from the Holy Land, after his captivity in Austria, taking Hamburgh in his way to England, it is said that he prostrated himself before these images, as if to obtain absolution for his past follies before he went home. We need only add, that these pillars are the last remains of three crosses, which were formerly much revered by the Hamburghers. It has been observed, which is not a little curious, and points out the scrupulous superstition of those who caused them to be erected, that they are the same distance to a foot, from the Dohns cathedral, as *Pontius Pilate's palace* was from *Mount Golgotha*; but our author has not told us whether it was in the same direction, though we think, as it was to the east northerly, that this is far from improbable. A row of alms-houses for 16 poor women is near the church, each of them having 2 marks 8 sch. or 3 shillings and 4 pence sterling per week. Between the Stein and Deicht gates is the *Stade Deicht*, containing about 120 houses, each having a good garden, and enjoying a pleasant prospect towards the Elbe. From these gates to the outer gates, it is about an English mile; of which that to the south easterly leads to Ham, Horn and other places; but it is somewhat shorter to go out by the north-west gate for Wansbeck, &c.

It may be desirable to observe, that *Ham* and *Horn* form one continued village, extending about an English mile and a half; and mostly consists of pleasant country houses with good gardens. Of these some are elegant, mostly in the Dutch style, adorned with statues, jet d'eaus, &c. The house and garden of Mr. Burrows, a member of the English factory, and of a very respectable ancient English family in Hamburgh, is just without the outer gate. The road through the village is shaded by rows of large trees, which render it very agreeable in summer. This district was purchased by the city of Hamburgh in 1385, being formerly a forest and called Ham; and from hence the name of Hamburgh is supposed to be derived. In the same year a senator purchased the district of *Billwarden*, which lies to the right of Horn, which is very rich

and fertile, and contains several hundred houses, with some very neat villas and gardens. The district of *Fierland* belongs in common to Hamburgh and Lubeck, and consists of four parishes or villages, consisting in the whole of more than 480 houses. It is noted for its fertility in pasturage and fruits, especially for strawberries and cherries; whither the citizens of Hamburgh make frequent parties in that season. *Bergedorf*, which is two German miles, more than nine miles English, is the chief place of the whole, and the seat of justice. It has a small castle, garrisoned jointly by 25 men, Hamburghers and Lubeckers; the governor of which is appointed by these cities alternately. Round this castle, in which he resides, is a moat and a neat garden well stocked with fruit trees. The youngest burgher-master, first syndic, the two senior senators, and the prothonotary of Lubeck are deputed once a year, to meet the first syndic and the three senior senators of Hamburgh, to inspect the administration, and to try causes. Though *Wansbeck* is only one English mile from Ham and Horn, and three north from Hamburgh, it is in the Danish territory. It is a pleasant village, containing about 5000 inhabitants. The houses are placed round a green, planted with trees, having the church in the middle, which has lately been erected by the governor and lord of the manor. In the family vault are two or three elegant tombs. The castle, or governor's residence, is a neat square building, surrounded by a moat; its gardens, which are extensive, are for the most part open to the public, who resort to them in crowds on sundays and holidays. There are many public houses and tea gardens in the village, where are ordinaries and dancing rooms. About half way to it, by way of Ham, is a seat of Mr. Chapeaurouge, which has very extensive gardens, kept in good order, and accessible on application at the porter's lodge, and stating their names, &c. Of the districts and villages beyond it, we need only observe, that the peasantry differ but little in habits and dress from those of Lower Saxony in general; the women wearing straw hats, in various shapes, some of them being flat like a trencher of two feet or more in diameter, some in the form of an oyster-shell, and others in the form of a bason reversed. Wearing a great number of short petticoats, their appearance is somewhat strange and grotesque.

Out of the *Dans Thor*, to the right, on the bank of the Alster, are the public gardens, called *Old* and *New Rabe*, and a little higher up is *Harvestehude*, the most agreeable public garden near Hamburgh. The road to it is ex-

tremely pleasant; on one side being a rising ground covered with villas and gardens, and on the other the outer Alster, Eppendorf, a village of 120 houses, is just beyond the garden. Many of the adjacent villages belong mostly to St. Johanin's monastery. Out of the *Altona* or *Millern Thör*, by turning to the right, or northward, are roads to all the places just mentioned, on going out of the *Dans Thör*. Between these gates is the *Philosopher's walk*, so called from being retired and pleasant. It is within the works. A mall of large trees leads from this gate to Altona, on the side of which is an extensive rope-walk, called the *Röper Baum;* and near this on the right is the pesthoff, or hospital for lunatics, &c. To the left is *Hamburgh Berg*, on the border of the river Elbe; the neighbourhood of which contains from 5 to 600 houses, mostly erected within a few years. But the inhabitants are mostly of the lowest class, almost every house being a gin-shop or a stew. The senate had it in contemplation to improve the district, the situation of which is delightful. Some hundred thousand acres of land, lying perfectly useless, might be parcelled out to cow-keepers and for gardens, to bring in at least 20,000 marks yearly (so says our author; but we think much more, if he be correct in the quantity of land). By throwing open the gates of the city, and levelling the walls, it would produce 200 per cent.

This brings us to notice *Altona* and its vicinity, which is a neat town belonging to Denmark on the bank of the Elbe. By a narrow ditch and the gates of the city only it is separated from the Hamburgh territory. Of the origin of its name we have this traditional account. When the Danes first erected some habitations here for fishermen, the Hamburghers complained of it to the king of Denmark, and in their memorial made use of these words, *Det ist alle zu na*, or, "That is all too near." But the king, being more mindful of the interest of his own people than of those of Hamburgh, answered them that the buildings must be continued; though he would honour the deputation by naming the place, as they had called it in their memorial, *Al-to-na* A great part of this city was destroyed by the Swedes about the beginning of the 17th century; but it was soon restored, and it is now a pleasant and flourishing place. The streets are well paved, and much cleaner than those of Hamburgh. It has a neat town-hall, a public college, a charity school, a theatre, and a well built church. Near the theatre is a pleasant walk called the *Mall*. Contiguous to it are *Ottensen* and *Neumuhlen*; the former having two public gardens, the

Schlafenhoff and the *Rainvilles*, from the name of the landlord. Both are on the bank of the Elbe, and the situation scarcely surpassed by any in Europe. The concourse of people is astonishing on Sundays, in fine weather. They join each other; and in both on Sundays and holidays, music is continually playing. At Neuenmuhlen, which is close to Ottensen, are several neat houses and gardens. Beyond these about a mile is a public tea-garden; the house is good, and commands an extensive prospect. There are various handsome seats beyond this. Another public garden was at the temple; but the house was lately burnt down. At *Flolbeck*, the seat of baron Faucht, are the most extensive gardens and pleasure grounds about Hamburgh, which are open to the public; and at *Dockenhude*, the gardens of Mess. Godeffroy, in the English taste, is very neat, and in particular that of Mr. P. Godeffroy is rural and romantic, and open to the public. Others might be noticed, the knowledge of which might soon be attained on the spot; and we need only farther observe, that, for rural walks, variety of taste, and delightful and enchanting scenery around it, few cities in Europe can vie with the once Imperial city of Hamburgh.

We shall only farther observe, that from *Hamburgh* to *Bremen*, by way of *Kranze*, is 15 German, or 70 English miles nearly; but, by way of *Harburgh*, only 12 German, or 56 English miles nearly. By the former road, for two German miles, to *Blankeness*, on the same side of the river, it is very pleasant; but on the south-west side, the roads are bad, and the accommodations still worse, all the way to *Bremen*. By the latter, immediately across the Elbe, the road passes over immense heaths and through pitiful villages, though some part of the country has a very rich soil. At *Harburgh*, one German mile across the various branches of the Elbe, is a small but strong castle. *Bremen* is situated on the north bank of the Weser, and was formerly the third in rank of the *Hans towns*. It is divided into the *New* and *Old* town; and is renowned for its Stadt cellar, where is a choice assortment of wines. The vaults of the cathedral are noted; and several human bodies, there deposited more than an hundred years, are still entire. This city, like *Hamburgh*, is governed by a senate.—From *Hamburgh* to *Celle*, or *Zell*, is 12 German miles nearly south, through *Harburgh*, which was formerly the residence of the electors of *Hanover*; where is a tolerably strong castle, and the country about it fertile. Hither was the unfortunate queen of Denmark exiled, after the infamous plot of the intriguing queen dowager.—Strangers must be careful, before they leave *Hamburgh*,

to procure the coin of those places at the money-changers, or bankers.

From *Hamburgh* to *Gluckstadt*, on the north bank of the Elbe, whether you pass along the coast by *Wedel*, or the interior by *Runeberg*, is 7 German miles, or about 32¼ English miles. *Gluckstadt* is strongly fortified, and its inhabitants are about 4,500. It is governed by a president, two burgher-masters, two senators, and a secretary of state. The intermediate country produces abundant crops of hay, grain, and good pasturage.—There are two roads from *Hamburgh* to *Husum*, one of which is by *Gluckstadt*, and from thence 13 German miles more, or 60 English miles nearly due north, or you may turn off at *Elmshorn*,, beyond *Pinneberg*, through *Itzehoe*, which is 2 German miles from *Gluckstadt*, and where the road from *Gtuckstadt* joins, leaving *Gluckstadt* on the left. This distance is shorter by half a mile.—The road to *Rendsburg* and *Schleswig*, turns off on the right at *Itzehoe*; being 8 German or 37 English miles from it to the former, and 11¼ German or more than 16 English miles farther to the latter. *Pinneberg* is only a small village of about 60 houses, but pleasantly situated on the small river Pinau; but *Elmshorn* has about 400 houses and 2,500 inhabitants. *Krempe*, on the road from *Gluckstadt* to *Itzehoe*, is about the same size. *Rendsburg* is surrounded by a very fertile country, has about 600 houses and 3,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the *Old* and *New* towns. It is the principal key to *Jutland* on the south as a military station; and the new works must render it very strong. *Schleswig* is situated on an arm of the Baltic sea, and is strongly fortified. *Gottorp* is contiguous to it.

Turning our attention easterly, the distance from *Hamburgh* to *Schwerin*, through *Ratzeburgh*, is 13 German or about 63 English miles, through a fertile country. *Ratzsburgh* is 7 miles from the former, and 6 from the latter, and communicates by a lake or river with Lubeck, and consequently with the Baltic. To go to *Wismar*, which is the same distance from *Ratzsburgh*, keep forward to the right at *Gadebusch* (for the road to *Schwerin* turns short to the right), at mid-way between them nearly. *Wismar* was the metropolis of the duchy of Mecklenburgh, and a very ancient city, being founded about the year 340, and is situate on the Baltic, and communicates by a lake with Schwerin.—The road from *Hamburgh* to *Lubeck* passes through *Wansbeck*, which has been mentioned before, passing through *Arensberg* and *Oldeslohe*; the whole distance being 9 German or almost 42 English miles, though it counts only 7 by post, and the road by Schonberg also is

nearer but not so good. Lubeck is a pleasant and well built city, and, like Hamburgh, as we have stated, is governed by a senate, &c.—We shall conclude our observations with *Kiel*, near the mouth of the Swlatris river, which falls into the Baltic, distant 13 German, or about 60 English miles, nearly north from *Hamburgh*. The intermediate places are not of much moment; but *Kiel* is a neat town, with straight streets, which are well paved. It contains about 800 houses and 7,000 inhabitants, and is governed by a burgher-master, a syndic, a secretary, and four senators. It has an university also, consisting of 18 professors and nearly 160 students. It is a very pleasant and agreeable road from *Hamburgh*, though in some places none of the smoothest.

ON THE DISUSE OF FRENCH WINES, &c.

To the Editor of the Tradesman, or Commercial Magazine.

SIR,

I SAW with real pleasure, in a respectable paper of yesterday, that the East-India Directors have entered into a resolution, "not to drink at their own tables, or at those "of other persons, any wines whatever of a French pro-"duction, until it shall appear that the exchange is in fa-"vour of this country." The wisdom and patriotism of their resolution is worthy of general imitation; and I hope the people of the United Kingdom will, upon the same fair and patriotic spirit, come to a resolution to drink coffee in the place of tea, "till the exchange is in favour of this country;" as it is well known, that tea (the production of China) is principally paid for in bullion; and coffee (the production of our colonies) is paid for in goods, the manufacture of our own country.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Saturday, Dec. 14, 1811.

PRODUCTIONS, &c. OF JAVA.

We trust the following Particulars of the Nature and Productions of the Island of Java, will prove acceptable to our numerous Readers.

THE line of defence of Batavia, which is the depôt for the whole wealth of Holland in India, extends from the mouth of the river Antijol to that of the river Ancka.

Besides the walls of the city, composed of well-built bastions, enclosed by a wet ditch, very deep and wide, there is also a good citadel with four bastions, also of stone. This citadel commands the city, and defends the river Jacatra, called the Great River, which, running through Batavia, fills its dikes and those of the citadel. On the extremity of the left bank, at the mouth of this river, is a fort named Watercastel, which is washed by the sea. Its platform is of stone, and the parapets are well covered with turf; it mounts thirty sixteen and twenty-four pounders, and contains barracks, built of bamboo, for about one hundred men, some officers' rooms, and a well, all in good repair. The fort is flanked by capital batteries, raised on the right and left bank, in front of the citadel and fortifications.

The city of Batavia, styled the "*Queen of the East,*" on account of the beauty of its buildings, and the immense trade which it carries on, is situated very near the sea, in a fertile plain upon the river Jacatra, which is about 180 feet in width, and divides it into two parts. Over the river are three bridges; close by the centre bridge, which is of stone, is a large square redoubt, which commands the river. At the mouth of the river is a horn-work called the Water-fort, constructed at an immense expence, several ships having been sunk, before a foundation could be laid in so great a depth of water. The fort is, however, deemed of very little importance, as an enemy could not be expected to land there. At low water, even a ship's boat cannot get over the bank, but is obliged to go quite round the eastern point. The castle, or citadel, is a regular square fortress; the walls and ramparts built of coral rock, are about twenty feet in height. It is surrounded by a wet ditch; but there are neither ravelins or other outworks. The whole city is encircled by a wall of coral rock, defended by twenty-two bastions, all provided with artillery, and surrounded by a broad moat. The suburbs are of great extent. The Chinese quarter is the most populous, and resembles itself a city.

The island of Onrust, in front of the town, is fortified, and commands the channel of the principal passage into the road. The work is a pentagon, with low bastions, of not more than 12 feet in height. There are some other batteries, which mount altogether about 40 pieces of cannon. To the south of Onrust is the island of Kniper, which is also fortified.

At the piers which extend from the mouth of the river, the depth of water is about twenty feet, and it rises and falls five feet once in twenty-four hours. All the Company's ships are here laid down at the wharfs near the piers, where they are repaired with great ease and dispatch. Capt. Cook says, speaking of Batavia, that there is not "a marine-yard in the world where a ship can be laid with more convenience, safety and dispatch, nor repaired with more diligence and skill.

Batavia is, however, with all these advantages, said to be unwholesome. The insalubrity of the air is imputed to the low situation of the place, and the offensive maismata from the accumulation of slime, dead fish, mud, and weeds at the mouth of the river. West of the city are several low tracts of ground, which often stand under water after heavy rains. In this circuit are included swamps, covered with high trees, which augment the corruption of the atmosphere. In addition to these sources of pestilential vapour, the city is intersected with stagnant muddy canals in every direction, the banks of which, and all the streets and quays, are thickly set with large trees.

The chief produce of the island of Java, of which Batavia is the capital, is pepper, of which the kingdom of Bantam yields annually to the Dutch East India Company six millions of pounds. It is esteemed second in quality to that grown on the coast of Malabar; but the price at which the King of Bantam is compelled to sell it, does not exceed 2¼d. (English) per lb. The white pepper is only black pepper laid in lime, which occasions the black skin to peel off. Rice is the second produce of Java, which has been called the granary of the East, in consequence of its immense produce of this species of grain. In 1767, Java furnished 14,000 tons of rice for Ceylon, Banda, and other settlements.

Sugar is also cultivated to a great extent. In 1768, the province of Jacatra alone furnished more than 8000 hogsheads, of 15 cwt. each.

The next production of Java, is coffee, which was only introduced in the year 1722. In 1768, Jacatra furnished to the Company 20,000 bags, of 2 cwt. each. The price paid by the Company is 14s. 6d. per cwt.

Cotton yarn is an important object of trade in Java. It is spun from the cotton produced in the island, and which grows in great abundance.

Salt and indigo are native productions of Java.

The north-east coast of the island abounds in heavy timber, suitable for ship-building. The abundance of fruits of various descriptions is astonishing. Oranges, lemons, shaddocks, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, and many others unknown in Europe, even by name, flourish luxuriantly. This island has invariably been deemed of the first importance to Holland, which derived from its possession some of the most valuable articles of her commerce. Cock-fighting is the favourite diversion of the Javanese, who pay a tax to the Company for keeping these birds.

The Mahometan religion prevails throughout.

There are plenty of horses, but of a diminutive size, and buffaloes are invariably used for every purpose of agriculture.

The population of Batavia, including the suburbs, is estimated at about 160,000 inhabitants.

The Chinese alone are 100,000, and in a great measure occupy the principal suburbs; the othes live in the city. The natives, Armenians, Persians, Arabs, and Europeans, make up the population. The latter are scarcely 12 to 1500 in the service of the company and private merchants.

Food is cheap in this country; poultry, particularly Manilla ducks, are very plentiful; ten large fowls are sold for five francs, and other articles in proportion. Wine alone is dear.

BUONAPARTE & CROMWELL: A PARALLEL.

THE ENGLISH AND CORSICAN TYRANTS COMPARED; OR, KILLING NO MURDER.

To the Editor of the Tradesman; or, Commercial Magazine.

SIR,

THE distinguished notice which was taken a few months since of a certain weekly paper, charged with propagating the doctrine, and encouraging the practice, of assassination, reminded me of a remarkable pamphlet, which was published in the latter part of the Pretender Cromwell's time, entitled, "KILLING NO MURDER." That I did not then consider this extraordinary production, as containing some kind of reply, and perhaps the fittest which could have been given, next to the countenance it

met with, may be attributed to causes, with which it is of no moment to trouble the reader.

From the history of this pamphlet we learn, that it was printed clandestinely in the year 1657, and reprinted with some additions in 1659. We also learn, that it was re-printed in the year 1689, and contained thirty pages in quarto; was re-published in the collection of the Harleian Miscellany, in 8 vols. quarto, about 1744; which has lately been reprinted in 12 volumes, octavo, and is also in a course of re-printing in 8 vols. quarto.

We are told that the real name of the author was Captain Silas Titus, afterwards a Colonel, who distinguished himself by his speech in parliament for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the throne. An address "To his Highness Oliver Cromwell, is prefixed to it, purporting to be the work of William Allen, the initials of whose name is subjoined to the address. The occasion on which this king-killing subject was taken up in parliament, impels us to a comparison between the self-created Protector, and the present usurper of France, as, we think, with a few very thin shades of difference, the arguments there advanced are, in a great measure, applicable. Whether it be true, that this famous pamphlet struck a terror into Cromwell's mind, at its first appearance from the press, which rendered the latter part of his life miserable, it may be needless here to determine; but that the subject, and the manner of treating it, had an evident tendency to startle even a tyrant, we may, without hesitation, admit.

The subject of Sindercombe's plot against the Protector forms the preliminary introduction to the pamphlet. He then says, "That I may be as plain as I can, I shall, first, make it a question, which, indeed, is none, whether my Lord Protector be a tyrant or not? Secondly, if he be, whether it is lawful to do justice upon him, without solemnity, that is, to kill him? Thirdly, if it be lawful, whether it is like to prove profitable, or noxious to the commonwealth?" He then says, that the civil law makes two sorts of tyrants; one of which "hath no right to govern, the other governs tyrannically." He then shews who they are that have a right to govern, which he limits to two titles only: that of God's immediate command, and the choice of the people. He briefly demands, "Have not the people of England much reason to ask the Protector, Who made thee a prince and judge over us? If God made thee, make it manifest to us; if the people,

where did we meet to do it? Who took our subscriptions? To whom deputed we our authority? And when and where did those deputies make the choice? Sure these interrogatories are very natural, and would much trouble his highness, his council, and his junto, to answer." What follows also is extremely applicable, and forms a conspicuous feature in the parallel. "If to change the government without the people's consent; if to dissolve their representatives by force, and disannul their acts: if to give the name of the people's representatives to confederates of his own, that he may establish iniquity by a law: if to take away men's lives out of all course of law, by certain murders of his own appointment, and called it a high court of justice; and, by his own power impose upon the people what taxes he pleases; and to maintain all this by force of arms: if all this does make a tyrant, his own impudence cannot deny but he is as complete a one, as ever hath been since there have been societies of men." He goes on to observe, "if, instead of God's command, or the people's consent, his highness hath no other title but force and fraud, which is, to want all title; and if to violate all laws, and propose none to rule by, but those of his own will; to exercise that tyranny he hath usurped, and to make his administration conformable to his claims; then the first question proposed is a question no longer.

Before the author proceeds to the next question, he notices a variety of external and essential characters of tyranny, which are manifestly designed to apply to Cromwell and his government. That it equally applies to the present ruling tyrant of France, none can doubt, for a moment, who are not determined to pervert all reason, and to bid defiance to all truth and decency. "Seeing things are more easily perceived by the description of their exterior accidents and qualities, than the defining their essences; it will not be amiss to see, whether his highness hath not as well the outward marks and characters by which tyrants are known, as he hath their natural and essential properties; whether he hath not the skin of the lion, and tail of the fox, as well as he hath the violence of the one, and deceit of the other?" Our readers will bear in mind that this delineation was made for Cromwell, after he had some years attained to the meridian of his power; and on that account also is strikingly applicable to the continental tyrant of the present times.

He then describes the characters of a tyrant from Plato, Aristotle, Tacitus, and his highness's own evan-

gelist, Machiavel." Our limits will barely allow us to give some of them, but restrain us from annexing the illustration of the maxims. "Almost all tyrants have been first captains and generals for the people, under pretences of vindicating and defending ther liberties. Tyrants accomplish their ends much more by fraud than force. Tyrants abase all excellent persons, and rid out of the way all that have noble minds. In all places, they have their spies and delators, with innumerable small spies, to pretend discontent. They impoverish the people, that they may want the power, if they have the will to attempt any thing against them. They make war to divert and busy the people, to have a pretence to raise monies, and to make new levies, if they either distrust their old forces, or think them not sufficient. Things that are odious and distasteful, they make others executioners of. In all things they pretend to be wonderfully careful of the public. All things set aside for religions uses they set to sale. Above all things they pretend a love to God and religion, which Aristotle calls the surest and best of all the arts of tyrants." What follow is, if possible, still more illustrative of the pertinence of the parallel, especially as it militates with some other of the essential properties of a tyrant, as described by the ancient writers. "Among other things, Aristotle would not have a tyrant insolent in his behaviour, and not strike people. But his highness is naturally choleric, and must call men rogues, and go to cuffs. At last he concludes, a tyrant should so fashion his manners, as neither to be really good, nor absolutely bad, but half one, half the other. Now this half good is too great "proportion for his highness, and much more than his temper will bear," Does not this apply, in its fullest sense, to the conduct of the continental tyrant? There are more persons than one or two in Great Britain, who can speak to this subject in the affirmative, as well as Talleyrand, and others of his own kidney.

We should now advance to the consideration of the second question, but to do justice to the subject, we must reserve it until the next number.

[To be continued in our next.]

RULES FOR THE CONSTRUCTING OF WINE CELLARS.

To the Editor of the Tradesman; or, Commercial Magazine.

SIR,

I Have observed several of your correspondents have occasionally furnished observations on the making of British and foreign wines; and I have also seen several little treatises to the same effect; but I have never yet observed one of the most essential requisites towards a store of good wine, taken notice of, I mean, the proper construction of Wine Cellars. Now, as the stock of good Port wine, already in England, is daily decreasing, without a probable supply to replace the same, at least of the best quality, from the unfortunate situation of Portugal, it may be a matter worthy notice in your intelligent work, to point out the most requisite means towards the keeping of wines, either in their original flavour, or ameliorating their condition, when of too strong and fiery a texture.

The size of the cellar ought to be in proportion to the quantity of wine for which it is intended; as it is more easy to defend a small cellar from the admission of a greater quantity of the external air, and to renew it occasionally, than one of a larger size. The situation ought to be low and dry, therefore not on any great declivity, where the under currents from the superior ground must always keep it moist, and, in fact, the air, with its putrid exhalations; this communication, however, may be prevented by intermediate trenches. A small anti-cellar, built before all large cellars, would be a considerable defence, and improvement to them; in which a quantity of wine, sufficient for a few days, may be kept, and the necessity prevented of more frequently opening the large cellar, and admitting the external air; which must always, in some degree, alter the temperature of it, and in sudden, or continued great heats, or frosts, may be particularly injurious to the wine. It is usual to cover the bottles in the binns with saw-dust; to which I should prefer dry sand, whose density is much greater.

I saw a remarkable instance of the benefit arising from an intermediate defence of this kind. A hogshead of claret, which had been lately bottled, was heaped up

in a corner of a merchant's common large cellar, with a view of removing it soon to the wine cellar. In the mean time, a load of salt, from the want of a more convenient place, was thrown on the bottles, and remained there several months before it was removed. This wine was afterwards found to be much superior to the wine of the same growth which had been imported and bottled about the same time, and had been immediately placed in the wine cellar. The large quantity of salt formed a compact vault over the bottles, which entirely defended the wine from the influence of the air, though greatly exposed to it—probably the coldness of the salt also contributed to the improvement. The ancients certainly more effectually preserved their wine in large earthen vessels, pitched externally, than we can in our bottle; as they are more capable, from their superior density and capacity, of resisting the frequent changes in the air; and it is a common observation, that the wine received into bottles which contain two quarts, proves better than that which had been kept in single quarts. It appears to me very probable that our best modern wines, especially those of a delicate texture and flavour may be more effectually preserved in earthen vessels, of a larger size than our bottle, well glazed both externally and internally. The vessels of this kind which were formerly used for this purpose, were pitched externally, and lined internally, on account of their being porous, and imperfectly vitrified; but our artists are arrived to such a perfection in this article of manufacture, that their glazed vessels are impervious to the air, and incapable of communicating any bad taste to any liquors contained in them; however, pitching them externally would be a greater defence, especially when the glazing is not equally firm.

The largest vessels in which the Greeks and Romans usually kept their wines in their vaults, was the *Amphora*, which contained ten gallons, or eighty Roman pounds. The *Urna* contained half that quantity. Several others were used of an inferior size, and gradually decreasing in the same proportion. They sometimes varied from this general rule, and made them of a finer earth, ornamented with different figures. The form and capacity is well known, and seems well adapted to the intention of them. They were regularly ranged in the cellar; and as their capacity gradually decreased to the bottom, whenever any lees had subsided there, on removing the vessel they were less apt to rise

and mix with the wine than when contained in bottles; the surface at the bottom being so much greater in them, and the quantity of wine they contained so much less. The wine was drawn from them by a syphon, and the opening at the upper part so large, that they were easily cleaned; and the side of the cork well pitched, was a more effectual defence than our small corks. In such habitations where no vaults had been made, or can be conveniently constructed, an artificial wine cellar may be easily constructed, which may, perhaps, more effectually preserve the wine from the variations of the external air, than the common vaults, which are liable to many defects. These may be prevented by burying these earthen vessels in cavities made in the ground exactly adapted to the size and form of them, which may be lined with brick or slate, and so deep, that the upper part of the vessel lodged in them, be at least a foot and a half lower than the surface of the ground, the intermediate space might be filled up with dry sand, over which a leaden cover may be placed, to mark the size of the vessel, and the time when it was buried there.

I am sensible that this plan, which I have only sketched out in a superficial view, is very imperfect, and capable of many improvements, in respect to the form and capacity of the vessels, and the materials of which they are composed.

The form and size of the amphora may be a proper one when a great quantity of wine is deposited in large cellars. A hogshead of wine may be received into ten vessels, each of which contains something more than two dozen of our quarts; neither would twenty, of half their capacity, take up any considerable space in a vault, or when buried underground in any convenient ground floor. Whenever any vessel is taken up for use, it may be suspended on the side of the cellar, or anti-cellar; and the quantity of wine which is occasionally wanted, drawn off by a syphon. It was usual to pour a small quantity of oil over the wine, especially when the pitched cork was removed, and it was designed for immediate use; which spreading over its surface, preserved it equally fresh during the time of consumption. These vessels would be less expensive, and more durable than bottles, and less liable to frequent frauds, and a considerable waste of the wine, when decanted from the bottles, in which a sediment had subsided. But these considerations are of another kind, which, if acceptable, I

shall, perhaps, trouble you with in a future letter, my present intention is only to preserve the wine in a more healthy and firm state.

Yours, &c.

ANTIQUATUS.

EARTHEN PIPES FOR CONVEYING WATER.

To the Editor of the Tradesman; or, Commercial Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a subject of great complaint throughout our great metropolis of the bad condition of the paving of the streets; and I often observe the public attention very laudably called to this subject by the daily papers, and strong animadversions passed on the different inspectors, and other persons appointed to regulate the sewers and pavements; but to remedy the evil, we must first point out the cause, this is in almost all instances of bad pavement, the consequence of the present rage for opposition water-work companies, and the present method of supplying that valuable necessary to the public, to what was formerly adopted. In my neighbourhood we have the *main pipes* of three different companies running through the streets, whilst those of one would be fully sufficient to give a proper supply of water, for all the purposes of life. One of those *mains* of cast iron is near 4 feet in diameter, and of course 12 feet in circumference; this must create an excavation of earth enough to ruin nearly the breadth of the whole street, and in case of accident, such as bursting or breaking in, the danger incurred is beyond calculation. Setting aside the nuisance (which I have some time since observed very properly noticed in your works) of the inhabitants of London being obliged to swallow a mineral water, which must greatly impair weak constitutions in time; the expence must be such that it must eventually bring on bankruptcy to some of the speculating companies, who calculate that iron pipes, being once laid down, will last for ages, which is very erroneous; and it is a matter of doubt, if wood would not last longer with proper preparation, being not a fiftieth part of the original expence.

The experiment of applying earthen pipes for the conveyance of water, instead of those of wood, or iron, has been lately announced in a Connecticut paper, and to have

succeeded to the utmost expectation of the proprietor; and I have been informed by different travellers, that Constantinople, and other great towns of the East, are supplied with water conveyed in this way. Now I could wish to know, if the same plan, with a little improvement, would not answer the purposes of our different water works.

In travelling through Colchester a short time since, I had occasion to visit the water-works erecting for supplying that town with water, forced into the main pipes from the river by steam. Here I observed, that the first plan had been by the adoption of pipes of a composition of earthenware run into thin plate iron tubes, but those were found not to answer, from the substance of both the earthenware and iron being much too thin; but the company have now also entered into the expensive plan of cast iron pipes. It may, perhaps, be suggested, that earthenware will not stand the test of frost, or severe changes of the weather; but in contradiction of any such plan, I have observed many water pipes, for the conducting of the rain from the tops of houses, answer the most sanguine expectations.

Yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO ECONOMY & HEALTH.

ON THE NATURE OF BRANDIES AND METHOD OF DISTILLING THEM IN FRANCE.

The general method of distilling brandies in France differs in nothing from that commonly practised in England, in the same manner as from malt wash, or molasses. They only observe more particularly to throw a little of the natural lee into the still along with the wine, as finding this gives their spirit the flavour for which it is so generally admired abroad. But though brandy is extracted from wine, experience tells us that there is a great difference in the grapes from which the wine is made. Every soil, every climate, every kind of grapes, varies with regard to the quantity and quality of spirits extracted from them. There are some grapes which are only fit for eating; others for drying; as those of Damascus, Corinth, Province and Avignon; but not fit to make wine.

Some wines are very proper for distillation, others much less so. The wines of Ladguedoc and Provence

afford a great deal of brandy by distillation, when the operation is made in their full strength: the Orlean wines, and those of Blois, afford yet more; but the best are those of the territories of Cogniac and of Andaye, which are, however, in the number of those the least drank in France. Whereas, those of Burgundy and of Champaign, though of a very fine flavour, are improper, because they yield but very little in distillation. It must also be farther observed, that all the wines for distillation, as those of Spain, the Canaries, of Alicant, of Cyprus, of St. Peres, of Toquet, of Graves, of Hungary, and others of the same kind, yield very little brandy by distillation, and consequently would cost the distiller considerably more than he could sell it for. What is drawn from them is indeed very good, always reaining the saccharine quality and rich flavour of the wine from whence it is drawn; but as it grows old this flavour often grows aromatic, and is not agreeable to all palates.

Hence we see that brandies always differ according as they are extracted from different species of grapes: nor would there be so great a similarity as there is between the different kinds of French brandies, were the strongest wines used for this purpose. But this is rarely the case: the weakest and lowest flavoured wines only are distilled for their spirit, or such as prove absolutely unfit for any other use.

A large quantity of brandies is distilled in France during the time of the vintage; for all those poor grapes that prove unfit for wine, are usually first gathered, pressed, their juices fermented, and directly distilled. This rids their hands of their poor wines at once, and leaves their casks empty for the reception of better. It is a general rule with them not to distil any wine, that will fetch any price as wine; for in this state, the profits upon them are much superior than when reduced to brandies.

This large stock of small wines with which they are almost over-run in France, sufficiently accounts for their making such vast quantities of brandy more than in any other country which lie in warmer climates, and are much better adapted to the production of grapes.

Nor is this the only fund of their brandies, for all the wine that turns eager is also condemned to the still, and, in short, all that they can neither export nor consume at home, which amounts to a large quantity, since much of the wine which is laid in for their family provision is so poor, as often not to keep from one season to another. Hence many of our English spirits, with proper manage-

ment, are convertible into brandies, that shall hardly be distinguished from the foreign, in many respects, provided this operation be neatly performed. And, in particular, how far a cyder spirit, and a crab spirit, may even, from the first extraction, be made to resemble the fine and thin brandies of France, we would recommend to those distillers whose skill and curiosity prompts them to undertakings condemned by those who only work mechanically, and scorn to deviate from the beaten track, though they have the fairest prospect of acquiring profit to themselves, and a lasting emolument to their country. The art of colouring spirits owes its rise to observations on French brandies. A piece of brandy, that has acquired by age a great degree of softness and ripeness, is observed at the same time to have acquired a yellowish brown colour, and hence our distillers have endeavoured to imitate this colour in such spirits as are intended to pass for French brandy. And in order to this, a great variety of experiments have been made on various substances, in order to discover a direct and sure method of imitating this colour to perfection. But in order to do this, it is necessary to know from whence the French brandies themselves acquire their colour, for till we have made this discovery it will be in vain to attempt an imitation; because, if we should be able to imitate exactly the colour, which is, indeed, no difficult task, the spirit will not stand the test of different experiments, unless the colour in both be produced from the same ingredient. This being undeniably the case, let us try if we cannot point out this mighty secret, the ingredient from whence the French brandy acquires its colour.

We have already observed, that this colour is only found in such brandies as have acquired a mellow ripeness by age; it is, therefore, not given it by the distiller, but has gained it by laying long in the cask; consequently the ingredient from whence this colour is extracted is no other than the wood of the cask, and the brandy, in reality, is become a dilute tincture of oak. The common experiment used to prove the genuineness of French brandy corroborates that this opinion is well founded. The experiment is this, they pour into a glass of brandy a few drops of a solution of calcined vitriol of iron in a diluted spirit of sulphur, or any other mineral acid, and the whole turns of a blue colour, in the same manner as we make ink of a tincture of galls and vitriol.

Since, therefore, the colour of French brandies is acquired from the oak of the cask, it is no difficulty to imi-

tate it to perfection. A small quantity of the extract of oak, or the shavings of that wood properly digested, will furnish us with a tincture capable of giving the spirit any degree of colour requisite. But it must be remembered, that as this tincture is extracted from the cask by brandy, that is alcohol and water, it is necessary to use both in extracting the tincture. For each of these menstruums dissolves different parts of the wood. Let, therefore, a sufficient quantity of oak shaving be digested in strong spirit of wine, and also at the same time other oak shavings be digested in water, and when the liquors have acquired a strong tincture from the oak, let both be poured off from the shavings into different vessels, and both placed over a gentle fire till reduced to the consistence of treacle. In this condition, let the two extracts be intimately mixed together, which may be done effectually by adding a small quantity of loaf sugar in fine powder, and well rubbing the whole together. By this means, a liquid essential extract of oak will be procured and always ready to be used as occasion shall require.

There are other methods in use for colouring brandies, but the best besides the extract of oak above mentioned are common treacle and burnt sugar.

The treacle gives the spirit a fine colour, nearly resembling that of French brandy, but as its colour is but dilute, a large quantity must be used; this is not, however, attended with any bad consequences: for, notwithstanding the spirit is really weakened by this addition, yet the bubble proof, the general criterion of spirits, is greatly mended by the tenacity imparted to the liquor by the treacle. The spirit also acquires from this mixture a sweetish or luscious taste, and a fullness in the mouth; both which properties renders it very agreeable to the palate of the common people, who are in fact the principal consumers of these spirits. A much smaller quantity of burnt sugar than of treacle will be sufficient for colouring the same quantity of spirits. The taste is also very different, for instead of the sweetness imparted by the treacle, the spirit acquires from the burnt sugar an agreeable bitterness, and by that means recommends itself to nicer palates, which are offended with a luscious spirit. The burnt sugar is prepared by dissolving a proper quantity of sugar in a little water, and scorching it over the fire till it aquire s a black colour.

Either of the above ingredients, treacle or burnt sugar, will nearly imitate the colour of old French brandy, but neither of them will succeed when put to the test of the

vitriolic solution. Since the duty has been so high on foreign spirits, and that brandies have been altogether prohibited, it has been the means of introducing the greatest frauds on the revenue of the country by private stills, which have of late been detected in almost every town and village of the United Kingdoms; and seven-eighths of the quantity hawked about as cheap French brandy smuggled over is nothing more than the very worst malt spirit coloured by the means above described.

HINTS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS.

To the Editor of the Tradesman, or Commercial Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

IN addressing a Commercial Magazine on the subject of the alarming depredations lately committed on the lives and property of the inhabitants of this metropolis I trust will not be found improper, from the connexion of the greatest proportion of the population to the amount of above a million persons, being more or less concerned with trade and commerce.

It has been generally acknowledged that not only the metropolis, but the whole of the British Empire, bears a pre-eminence over every other country in the world from the just laws in the protection of lives and property; but if they have not the desired effect, it must be a proof that they are badly executed. I believe it has not been clearly pointed out what can be the cause of such a sudden increase to the enormous depredations committed in and about London both by day and by night. It cannot be the effect of distress, brought on by a failure of trade and commerce so generally preached up by the despairing (or rather the dissatisfied) part of the community, for none of the depredators who come within the reach of the hands of justice, are of a class to sanction such an assertion. It cannot be the effect of the war, for the army and navy employed in distant countries has a contrary effect by ridding us of many worthless characters, which otherwise would add to our criminal register. Hence it appears the most probable cause must be an insufficiency of the police. In the first instance we will give a retrospect of the number and nature of such as is in present exercise

for guarding the metropolis. The nine police offices have the assistance of about 100 constables, exclusive of 13 conductors of foot patrole belonging to Bow-street office, each of whom have from 6 to 7 patroles under their guidance, for the protection of the metropolis and its suburbs. There are also horse patroles nightly on the different high roads leading to and from the metropolis. But the chief charge of the safety of the lives and property of his Majesty's subjects is entrusted to the nightly parochial watchmen, the number of whom, for 150 parishes, situated in the city of London, within and without the walls, the out parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, and the city and liberties of Westminster, is no less than 3,500 persons; so that the sum total of the police makes a body of 4,000 men.

Let us now make a calculation of the expence of this part of the police only, and allowing 30*s.* per week only for each, which will be found to fall far short of their expence to the public; it will appear to amount to the annual expence of 312,000*l.* for salary only, exclusive of the cost and wear and tear of watch boxes, coats, arms, &c. This number of persons and the expence must be supposed fully adequate to answer every purpose under wise laws and salutary regulations; but the total inefficiency in this respect will be found to arise from the system of the police. Nineteen out of twenty of the nightly watchmen employed will be found to be old and infirm men, who think the whole of their duty consists in crawling out of their watch-box once an hour and calling the time of the night; and the writer has more than once particularly remarked a watchman or two with wooden legs. In short, the watch police, as it is at present conducted, is a serious evil, as persons imagine their houses secure from depredation through a watch box being near their premises, in which the guardian of the night is taking a comfortable nap, and robbers enabled to pursue their operations at leisure.

The most efficient police would be a continual patrole, the persons to be employed should be meritorious characters from the army and navy, who for particular services and actions might be discharged, and thus pensioned, the public still retaining their faithful service while able. Had the police been filled with characters of this description we should never have heard of a horse patrole being robbed in Kingston bottom by a footpad, of his money and *loaded pistols*. This patroling police should always go two in company, and be continually on the alert, so as to ren-

der the nuisances of watch boxes entirely useless. To remedy the inconvenience arising to the men from the inclemency of the weather, they should be relieved from their post every four hours, by making two reliefs. This plan may be supposed to require a greater number of persons to be employed than at present; but the very contrary would be the fact: for the number of two thousand armed efficient men would suffice for each relief or watch; and being continually on the patrole two would more effectually guard the extent of premises now occupied by four sleepy watchmen, whom the depredators know always where to find, and watch their motions to give alarm, or perhaps decoy into some night house whilst their comrades are executing their plan of operations on the unguarded housekeeper.

Another error in the present conducting of the night watch, is the system of crying the hour; of what use can this be to persons who are at home and asleep, but the nuisance of awaking them, and which has the effect of a bell about a sheep's neck, that the flock (of depredators) may know where to find the watchmen? Patroles could not be too quiet and unobserved in going their rounds, by which means they would the more readily detect any characters of bad descriptions either in the watch for, or actually committing of depredations. The whole of these patroles should be under the immediate controul of a superintendant of police, under the directions of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the same manner as the police is conducted at present; then again divided into divisions of 500, under the controul and direction of a captain, director, or superintendant (or whatever name else the appointment might be called, not to savour too much of martial law), attached to districts and belonging one division to each police office, which would have the judicial management and examination of all offences and transgressions of the law occurring in their different districts as at present. Above all, the patroles should be repeatedly changed from one station to another; and much should depend on their vigilance being kept up by inspectors (similar to the visiting rounds of a military guard), either horse or foot, being also on the patrole during various periods of the night. It would be extremely easy to point out a code of laws and regulations for the insurance and vigilance and a strict attention to duty; but it will suffice for the present to observe, instead of the awkward guns and blunderbusses with which some of the most efficient of the present watchmen and patroles are

armed, and others only with a mop-stick or staff; the whole should be clothed with dark brown cloaks and numbered, and armed with a brace of pistols and a cutlass in a leathern waist belt.

It is also unnecessary to point out what order and decorum might be preserved by a police on the above plan, and what benefit the public would derive from a due attention to the lighting of the streets, and a vigilant eye over the conduct of hackney coaches on night duty, which are the principal vehicles for clandestinely conveying all kinds of property; and the most incalculable furtherance to public justice would be an arrangement for taking the number of every hackney coach or cart seen taking up or setting down a fare, particularly in moving goods or property after a certain hour, say 12 o'clock.

Having said thus much on the suggestion of a plan for the good of the public in these times of alarming depredations, I shall hope to see some of your correspondents take up the subject and improve the same with their emendations, and in a future number I may again trouble you on the same subject, if worthy the plan of your work.

Your's,

PATRITIUS.

Walcot Place, Dec. 20, 1811.

ON THE PREVENTION OF THE EXPORTATION OF GOLD.

To the Editor of the Tradesman, or Commercial Magazine.

Sir,

Almost all writers on the depretiation of the paper currency, &c. agree that that is the great object of Buonaparte and his government, and to abstract your bullion and coin from this country to his own, by which means not only to ruin your finances but to interdict the commerce of the country, which has been so long the pride of Britons and the envy of our neighbours. How far his plan has succeeded I need not enter into; my great object is, to do away the great inducement that there is in exporting guineas, gold coin of every description, and bullion, for which the price ought to be raised, so as to remove every temptation of profit in such traffic, as well as to prevent

the melting down the golden coin of the realm. *Quere*, would it not be better to have plenty of guineas, half guineas and seven shilling pieces in the country, the first at 27s. the second 13s. 6d. and the third at 9s. than to have the country distressed and drained? and if the prices here quoted were not high enough, make them 30s. 15s. and 10s. this, in my humble opinion, would remove the cause of the evil, and consequently the effect would cease. It is in every person's recollection that when the dollar was at 4s. 3d. and 4s. 6d. they began to disappear, but since the value has very wisely been fixed at 5s. 6d. fewer of them have vanished. The gold and silver coin of the realm must be made to protect itself by setting a price on it that will do away every inducement to melt it down at home to make it into goldsmith's and jewellers work, or for the nefarious purpose of selling and exporting it to our enemies.

Whilst I am on the subject I must also observe, that I think all gold and silver coin at least, ought to bear the mark of the king only, and that the government of the country ought to be the guaranty of all circulating mediums. With regard to those who, for their own private emolument, or who are agents of the enemy,* in abstracting our coin from the country, transportation for seven or fourteen years is too mild a punishment. They are the worst species of traitors, and their lives ought to be forfeited for such nefarious conduct. It is also observable, that the three shilling and one-and-sixpenny pieces stand their ground, because they are under value, and therefore possess no inducement to melt them down: this is a practical proof of my assertion. Your's, J. A.

QUERY ON THE EXPENCES OF COMMISSIONS OF BANKRUPTCY.

To the Editor of the Tradesman, or Commercial Magazine.

Sir,

At a time when bankruptcy has unfortunately become so general throughout the country, your late extracts of

* We perfectly agree with the observations of our correspondent, and it is an undoubted fact, that one of the greatest inducements for the Emperor of the French granting a passport for this country is, a representation in the prayer of the petitions for the grant of the same, stating, that the principal object is "*to make a collection of gold for the distress of the Nation of Shopkeepers, and the enrichment of the French Empire.*"—Ed.

the bankrupt laws has been particularly useful, as not one of your readers, if at all concerned with trade, but must have been, more or less, connected with some bankrupt's affairs; but I am now led to make a few remarks on a subject there, which is particularly interesting, both to the unfortunate *debtor*, as well as *creditor*. It would have been great satisfaction if, at the end of your bankrupt laws, you had also given the particulars of the expences of taking out a commission, and all other charges which are generally made against the estate according to local circumstances, and which oftentimes diminish the proceeds thereof so much, that after the debtor has given up his all to be divided amongst his creditors, there does not often remain 6d. in the pound towards the liquidation of his debts. If the probable estimate was generally known, I think many of the present commissions would not be found advisable to be taken out, unless under friendly circumstances, as I believe is too often the case. Perhaps, also, some of your legal correspondents, could satisfy my mind on the subject of a general charge made against the estate of a bankrupt for the expences of the messengers of the commission, or rather the person who keeps possession of the property until sold, or otherwise disposed of by order of the assignees. This is a very heavy expence, and, if I mistake not, the regular charge is seven shillings and sixpence per day for each person in possession, which, if there are any detached buildings, such as warehouses, manufactories, &c. three or more persons are employed, who often remain in possession for six weeks, and, in some instances, for two months. Now it is (not a generally known) fact, that the men in possession actually receive some only 2s. 6d. and the rest never more than 3s. 6d. per day, whether they are victualled in the house or not; so that there is an unnecessary expence of 4s. per day upon every such expence. This, no doubt, is by usage a regular perquisite of the *messenger* to the commission, which, perhaps, in former times, might not have been an exorbitant income for them, when the Gazettes contained not a twentieth part of the bankruptcies they do at present. But if a calculation is now made upon the perquisites of the messenger to the commissioners of bankrupts, (there being only four), it will be found their income separately will be much greater than that of all the commissions put together. Neither can I see what responsibility there can be attached more

than to sheriffs, officers, requiring such a composition. Any elucidation on this subject will oblige, amongst others,

Yours, &c.

An Old Correspondent,

VERAX.

OBSERVATIONS AND MEDICAL OPINIONS ON THE ADVANTAGES OF USING COFFEE.

When coffee is sold at 2s. per lb. the division of that sum amongst the different parties interested, is nearly as follows:

	s.	d.
Government	0	7
The grower	0	5¼
The merchant, insurer, ship-owner, dock-company, and other persons employed	0	3¼
The retailer for his expences and profits, (including loss on roasting,) &c.	0	7¼
	2	0

So that the person who buys a pound of coffee, pays to the exigencies of the state, about one-sixth more than to the man whose labour and capital produce it; that man lays out the money he gets in maintaining his family, (who depends upon it for support,) and in purchasing English manufactures and stores for the comfort of his negroes, which must of course very much depend upon the masters' sale of that which is to furnish him with the means of buying them.

The principal reliances of our enemy for the ruin of this country, are the exhausting our stock of gold and silver, thereby creating a necessity for an increase of our paper currency, (which as he thinks is already superabundant,) and filling our warehouses with unsaleable merchandise. When, therefore, we buy tea, for which we send bullion out of the country, we act according to his wishes: when we buy coffee, we directly thwart him, by disposing of our own colonial produce in the purchase of our home manufactures; thus relieving two classes to whose particular distress he looks for the success of his schemes.

That the article of coffee is most agreeable and nourishing, is in some measure shewn by its being preferred by the population of almost the whole of Europe, (who drink it even without milk or sugar); as well as throughout

the greatest part of Asia and the United States of America, where the consumption is progressively increasing.

Several eminent writers on the subject of health and diet, confirm the opinion of coffee possessing many medical virtues, and of its containing a great deal of nourishment, being very strengthening, and particularly refreshing after hard labour; especially Dr. Mead, Sir John Pringle, Drs. Fothergill, Mosely, and Willich, of our own country; and the celebrated foreign physicians, Prosper Alpin de Barglivé, De le Febre, M. M. André Bourdellin, De Jussieu, and a learned Turk, named Kealib Chilile.

Dr. Thomas Percival, a late very eminent and accurate physician, in his experiments, (as published,) found it to "moderate and prevent alimentary fermentation, acidity, "and putrefaction:" and in the introduction to the London Practice of Physic, we find the following remark:

"It is a pity that coffee is not substituted for tea, since "it is much more wholesome, especially when it is boiled "over night with an equal portion of milk; this not only "renders it palatable, but it is a very desirable breakfast. "Coffee strengthens the stomach; tea, on the contrary, "relaxes."

MANUFACTURE OF LINENS IN FRANCE.

The department of the Isere, of which the chief place is Vienne, the capital of the ancient province of Dauphiny, has always enjoyed the advantages of an active industry, which it has exercised on the different productions of its territory. The diversity of cities and of culture, the great variety of produce and abundance of running waters, are the natural causes which have excited and support this industry. There was only wanted to complete the wishes of the inhabitants of this fine part of France, communications more extended, and which would be favourable to the developments of commerce. These advantages they will owe to his Imperial Majesty. Already all the difficulties which nature opposed to the establishment, and its communications, have been overcome; and, in a few years, commerce has been renovated, establishing in this department important connexions, which had been in vain expected to the present moment.

The commerce of the department of the Isere consists principally in linens, hemp (wrought and unwrought, for the navy), steel, cloth, gloves, printed linen, and in the produce of their silk and glass manufactories, paper-mills, tanneries, chamois leather; and in short, in the sale of the superfluous productions of its soil.

It is not 70 years since the hemp and lint which they manufactured into cloth barely supplied the consumption of the inhabitants. By the activity of one of the partners of a great commercial house, a manufactory of linen was established at Voiron, which was achieved with complete success. In 1787, that town and its environs contained 1211 manufacturers, and more than 2500 looms. This prosperity was very sensibly diminished in the first years of the revolution; but since the 18th Brumaire, till the year 1807, manufactures have much increased in activity; and from 1807 to 1810, it is computed that more than 24,000 pieces have been turned out every year, and that business has called into action more than 4,000,000 of livres, and employs more than 4500 weavers, without reckoning spinners.

Besides the manufacture of Voiron, which is the most considerable in the department, they reckon several other places where linen and sail-cloth are manufactured for the use of the inhabitants, the navy, and for package.

The manufacture of linen owes its progress to the nature of the soil and the climate, which are very favourable to the production of a great quantity of hemp, of a very good quality, and to the great attention that the inhabitants bestow on this branch of culture. The union of France with the States of Genoa, Tuscany, and Rome, and the relations of commerce opened with the rest of Italy, will certainly contribute to its prosperity. The process of manufacturing has been improving, and the best instruments have been invented for preparing the hemp and weaving the cloth; the spinners are become more dexterous; the thread is generally more even and fine than it was twenty yeary ago. In short, they hope to bring to perfection the art of the weaver by the employment of the flying shuttle; but the application of that instrument to the weaving of hemp has presented several difficulties, some of which have not yet been overcome. The manufacturer is, therefore, in a hopeful situation, and is improving every day. There are formed, in other portions of the department, new establishments for the weaving of linen, particularly at Cremieu, and in the canton of Loysans; and we have the certainty that they will suc-

ceed, and become, for the country, a new source of wealth.

The department of La Haute Saone is one of the districts of the empire which possesses the greatest number of iron-founderies and of mines. The quality of the iron is excellent, and it is wrought in the best manner. Thirty-five large furnaces, of which twenty-five or twenty-six are constantly employedf rom the principal elements of the commerce and industry of the country. Forty wire forges do not suffice to work thepig-iron they produce, and more than three quarters are exported to the neighbouring departments. A numerous population is employed in the extraction, the carriage, and the cleansing of the ore; in cutting, preparing, carrying the fuel, in overseeing the works, in melting the ore, in reducing it to metal, and, finally, in the traffic and transfer of the merchandise. The establishments which we have been describing amount to the number of 109. They consume 551,610 heaps of wood, of which the main furnaces alone absorb 380,500. The number of chief workmen who are employed is 4980. For the service of the main furnaces alone, there are 326,144 waggons annually manufactured.

The gross produce of the 109 establishments amounts to 9,135,300 francs; the consumption of the department may be estimated at 4,720,784 fr. that without the department, but, within France, at 4,082,506 fr. the quantity destined for exportation at 482,010 fr.

From these details it appears, that the department of the Haute Saone derives great advantages from its veins of iron, and that the working of them brings in very considerable sums, with which they pay 4980 workmen, the greater part of them heads of families, and consequently afford sustenance to about 19,920 persons.

The importance of these mines cannot fail to increase, if the proprietors continue, as many persons who have undertaken to work them have done, to adopt the newest and most economical means in the manufacture.

THE SCARCITY OF COIN AND BULLION NOTHING NEW.

To the Editor of the Tradesman, or Commercial Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

MOST of the Periodical Publications for many months past, have been literally crammed with "Observations on

the *Depretiation of Bank Notes*," "Scarcity of Gold and Silver," &c. and all ending in the same dismal note, the speedy ruin of the nation, as the result thereof. Hence it would appear to those not familiar with British History, that this is an unprecedented evil: but the fact is quite otherwise, and brings to my recollection the public opinion some thirty years since, when porter rose to 3½d. per pot; then nothing less than the downfal of the state was prognosticated: and I remember a labourer bitterly complaining against the administration, because, when going to market with a shilling, and purchasing a quartern loaf, a pound of cheese, a pot of porter, and half an ounce of tobacco, he had only one halfpenny in change.

The scarcity, as well as the distinct notion of coin and bullion, was very familiar to our ancestors, as I have particularly observed in some old pamphlets of the time of James the First, and the following extract from one of that day, may, at the present period, be considered as rather curious; it is taken from "*The Belgicke Pismire stinging the slothful Sleeper, and awaking the diligent to fast, watch, and pray.* London, 1622. The writer thereof, amongst his observations and investigation of the causes of the unproductive trade and commerce we were then carrying on in the East Indies, owing to the influence which Spain then possessed over the mind of the pacific James, observes, "Our Ships carry out much Silver, some by permission, more by stealth; and this is sure, *nothing weakens a state so much as transportation of Coyne.* Let other things be transported out of the Land, or bee deare or cheape within the Land, all is one; this or that Man may bee the richer or poorer, the State is the same still. But where Mony is exhausted, and the returne doth not countervaile the Out-going, there *the State decayes by degrees.* As for example, if our Cloth, Corne, Beer, Saffron, Tinne, Hides, and the like, will pay for our Silkes, Wine, Spice, Tobacco, &c. we may still liue, though we liue poorely (as luxurious bodies, who haue good stomackes to supply and renue their decayed strength and wearied spirits); but if we waste more one way, than the other will countervaile, whilst wee haue no other commings in of bullion from the Indies, as Spaine hath and we wont to haue, *our kingdom must needes decay, and fall into pouertie, wanting monie*, which is properly the wealth and strength of a state; euen as wee see naturall bodies, when they are libidinous, fall into consumptions, because their expences exceede their revenues and commings in." P. 65.

"Another paragraph, following the foregoing, is no less

observable, in which the writer appears *adverse to excessive commerce*, which I think I have seen also treated of in some of your former numbers.

"Wee may obserue *our waste*, and so our *weakness* in this kinde, when we spend in England more wine, velvets, silks, gold and silver, in laces; imbroderie, guilding; more sugar, tobacco, drugs and spices, than they do, perhaps, in the places from whence wee fetch them, and where nature hath made some of them necessarie nourishments; so that our owne ships are not sufficient to furnish us, but others also vent much of these their vanities vpon our coast. Thus perhaps this or that man may be the richer by this trade, but I cannot conceive how the publike purse is filled with bullion, or the commonwealth advanced, but rather much impoverished, and miserably weakened by it. As for such to say, the King's custome is the greater, and shipping increased by it, I can conceive no probability in either, but conjecture, that *stocke* which is there *wasted* and *worne out with vse*, would, in both these respects, be more beneficiall, were it any otherwhere, or any otherwise, employed."

I shall not take up your time with comments of my own upon the above antient writer, but leave the same to your different readers; nor will I treat with disrespect his prejudice, that an excessive drain of our coin will gradually impoverish our kingdom.

Yours, &c.

NO GRUMBLER.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

MR. John Mawe, the author of a Treatise on the Mineralogy of Derbyshire, is about to publish a narrative of his voyage to the Rio de la Plata, and of his Travels in Brazil, during a period of six years, from 1804 to 1810. The principal part of his work relates to the Interior of Brazil, where no Englishman was ever before permitted to travel, and particularly to the gold and diamond districts, which he investigated by order of the Prince Regent of Portugal. From the high sanction under which he began the undertaking, and the length of time he devoted to it, his narrative may be expected to throw considerable light on a rich and extensive colony, hitherto little explored, and at present highly interesting, as it is likely, through recent changes, to become the seat of empire of our oldest and most faithful Ally.

BOOKS LATELY PUBLISHED.

The Exportation of Cotton Yarns proved to be the real cause of the distresses of the manufacturers. By W. Radcliffe. 1s. 6d.

An Essay on Aquatic Rights, or the law relative to fishing, and the property of soil produced by alluvion. By H. Schultes. 5s. 6d.

A *Letter to J. T. Hortes, Esq.* in which the arguments used by that gentleman demonstrate that bank notes are not depreciated, are considered and refuted.

Thoughts on the dangerous tendency of employing Foreigners, and of allowing them to reside in Great Britain.

Agricultural Mechanism, or a display of the several properties and powers of the vehicles, implements, and machinery connected with husbandry, together with a great variety of improvements and inventions never before offered to the public, whereby numerous inconveniencies may be obviated and defects corrected. Dedicated to the Bath and West of England Society. By Capt. T. Williamson.

New Mercantile Tables for expeditiously ascertaining the amount of goods sold by the cwt. of 112lb. at any price from one farthing to 2l. per cwt. or by the ton from 1s. to 400l. each table extending from 1l. to 4000l. By J. Houghton. Price 1l. 11s. 6d.

A short historical account of the *Silk Manufacture in England,* from its introduction down to the present time. By S. Sholl. Price 3s.

A Treatise on *the Laws of Vendors and Purchasers of Personal Property,* considered chiefly with a view to mercantile transactions. By G. Ross. 12s.

Useful and Legal Information to purchasers and possessors of estates, houses, annuities, &c. their comparative value and security, with the best modes of investing money; with every necessary table of calculations, particularly useful to Solicitors, Conveyancers, Auctioneers, &c. By D. Trusler. 5s.

Historical Enquiries concerning Forests and Forest Laws; with topographical remarks upon the antient and modern state of the New Forest, in the county of Southampton. By P. Lewis. 1l. 11s. 6d.

A Treatise on the Breeding of Swine and Curing of Bacon, with hints on agricultural subjects; with an engraving. By Robert Henderson, Farmer, of Broomhill, near Annan, Scotland. Price 5s.

A Treatise on the Gout; containing the opinions of the most celebrated physicians, antient and modern, on that disease; with observations on the *eau Medicinale.* By J. Ring, 8vo. 6s.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

DOMESTIC.

We are extremely sorry to notice the extent to which the frame-breaking amongst the manufacturers of Nottingham has been carried, and that notwithstanding the activity of the military and vigilance of the magistracy it has extended itself into the adjacent counties. In the mean time the trade is endeavouring to bring the workmen to a compromise. The masters have generally come to the resolution to advance the prices of labour. The lovers of the fine arts will regret to hear, that among other wanton devastations committed by the rioters, in Garendon Park they broke open the fine temple erected there by Ambrose Phillips, Esq. early in the last century, and destroyed the fine statue of Venus, brought by him at considerable expence from Rome. The corporation of Nottingham have appropriated 2000l. to the apprehension and prosecution of the frame-breakers.

The almost total annihilation of commercial intercourse between this country and France has been productive of great embarrassment to our manufactures; yet we have every reason to think that some of the rigours of the existing restrictions upon trade will be speedily alleviated. The ground for our opinion is the patriotic declaration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in answer to the address of the city of London, that nothing should be wanting on his part to restore commerce to the state in which it had heretofore existed, even during war.

On the other side of the water we learn from the most recent accounts, that at this period the most anxious attention of the French government is paid to the new modelling of commercial licences. Since our last we are happy to notice a depression in the corn market; but we are fearful much will not be derived from the expectations from the Baltic, as we understand that corn is in advance in that quarter.

The different kinds of cotton wool have experienced a rise in the market since our last, and may be quoted at 2d. per lb. higher. The different kinds of dyers woods is also risen full 2l. higher than our last.

The nominal price of gold has advanced twice this month. Silver has risen a halfpenny per ounce.

The prices now charged by the London refiners are—Pure virgin gold, 5l. 10s. per oz.—Pure virgin silver, 7s. per oz.—Standard gold is 1l. 2s. 11½d. per oz. above the Mint price.—Sterling silver is 1s. 3½d. ditto.

Silver is cheaper in proportion than gold; for, by the Mint regulation, an ounce of gold is equal to 15 oz. 1 dwt. 10 gr. of silver; but, at the present price, an ounce of gold will purchase 15 oz. 11 dwt. 6 gr. of silver.

The Bank of England one-pound note purports to represent 5 pennyweights 3 grains of standard gold, but at the present price will purchase only 3 pennyweights 23 grains.—Guineas are prohibited by law from being sold at a higher rate than the Mint price. If the restriction extended to bullion, the note could not become depreciated, nor would there be any profit either in melting or exporting the coin.

FOREIGN.

Malta.—The state of this island has long been very unsettled, a source of great anxiety to those who consider the permanent possession of it essential to the protection of British commerce in the Mediterranean; and it appears, that the most dissatisfied part of the island are the British resident merchants. This appears attributable to the disappointment of an expectation on their part, of having the benefit of the mild and equal laws and constitution of Great Britain extended to them.

In order to make the case intelligible to our readers, we must state that the British resident merchants, disgusted at the delays and expences of recovering from the Maltese insurance offices, established, a few years since, an Anglo-Maltese Insurance Company, which remedied, in part, the evil complained of; but, being regulated according to Maltese usages, was still productive of much inconvenience. On the expiration of the term of that association, in June last, the British merchants formed themselves into an Insurance Company upon British principles and usages, and called it the British Insurance Company. The principles of the Company were those sanctioned by the laws and usages of Great Britain, and they "pledged themselves to submit any doubtful claims on the Company to the Vice-Admiralty Court of the island at the requisition of the party insured."

The judges of appeal remonstrated against the institution to the civil commissioners in which they are represented as a company composed of *several foreigners and a few Maltese.* The reply of the merchants to this is as able as it is satisfactory and complete. "A company" it asserts "consisting of forty English merchants and gentlemen, one foreigner, and four Maltese, could not be designated foreigners in an island under British government. The regulations of the company, it adds, took from the insured no right, but granted them a privilege. The native tribunals were left open to the insured to resort to, and besides they might, if they thought proper, refer to the Court of Admiralty; and even if an appeal to the Courts of Great Britain should take place, the final decision would be had in much less time and less expence than in the Maltese Courts. We have not space to analise further the perspicuous reasoning, sound argument, and triumphant refutation of every position of the Judge's remonstrances, contained in this simple, vigorous, and sensible production.

Sweden.—The following decree has been issued relative to the exportation of coin and bullion:

"We have judged it expedient to submit the regulation with respect to the exportation of coin and of silver bullion to our Court of Chancery, which will give out the necessary passports. We forbid all exportation under any other circumstances, under the penalty of confiscation, the half of the produce, thereof, to be given to the informer. As to the transmits of this kind, which are not to exceed the limits of the kingdom, they are to be subjected to the former regulations, and the actual prohibition is only applicable to the petty traffic on the frontiers." —*(Gazette de France, Dec.* 16.

Petersburgh.—The exchange is represented as constantly improving. The last letters announce it was up to 10 schillings on Hamburgh, and to 108 cents. on Paris; whereas, at the beginning of the year it was at 6¾ schillings on the one, and 70 cents. on the other.

America.—Cotton has fallenwithin the last 3 months at Philadelphia from 9 to 6 cents. per lb. and expected to experience a farther depression. The true object of the French continental system seems accomplished by the non-importation act; without the power to import from Great Britain and her dominions the Americans must cease to export goods, for a merchant cannot long carry on the business of selling without receiving payment for his goods. The effect of the pretended repeal of the French decrees is very curious; through their repeal, France authorizes a trade with England as soon as the Americans have interdicted it themselves, which is nothing more than the present continental method of juggling. Some of the American journals speak in very strong terms of the seizures which the French have made of American ships, and it is supposed that the first act of Congress will be the establishment of heavy duties on French produce similar to those levied by the French on the produce of America.

Holland.—This once commercial country has now sunk into the lowest state of poverty and wretchedness; the only activity evinced there is in the exertions of the French government for the equipment of a marine in the Dutch ports; and every vessel in the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe, have been put in requisition for the conveyance of ship-timber.

France.—Encouraged by the great rewards offered by Buonaparte, several Americans have arrived in France from the United States, with machines for the spinning of cotton, flax, &c. with improvements on the apparatus employed in the British manufactories. It is added, that they have received the most liberal encouragement, and are about to obtain licences, in the nature of patents, to remunerate them.

Leipzig.—The German papers notice the arrival of several hundreds of small Russian convoys, called Pebelks, in that city, by land carriage. These convoys were loaded with furs, tallow,

grain, &c.; but the drivers not being able to obtain loading back to Russia, disposed of their horses and carriages.—This shows the impracticability of all the ingenious and confident speculations of the wants of the Continent being supplied by the means of inland carriage. The following is extracted from the *Moniteur*.

The results of the fair of St. Michael are now known—it was much better than was expected. A great number of carts arrived, loaded with leather, candles, soap, wax, furs, and other articles of Northern produce. Each of these vehicles carried from 9 to 11 quintals.

A considerable number of Greeks, of Moldavians, of Wallachians, and of Jew merchants, appeared in succession, with ready money, the greater part of which was in piastres. The diversity of their costumes, and the spirit given to business by their purchases, created an interesting scene; it was remarked, that the stock of merchandize exhibited, was inferior to the demand.

A considerable quantity of cloth and silk stuff was disposed of.

The price of wool, which fell a third last summer, appeared likely to rise at the beginning of the fair, but the price settled at 24 crowns for the first quality, 18 for the second, and 2 for the lowest.

Superfine wools adapted for the manufacture of shawls, robes, and kerseymeres, were in much greater demand; and the French stuff called *Merino*, was sought after much more than at any former fair.

The manufacture of woollen cloth for men's dresses furnishes a variety of very beautiful articles, which sold very fast.

These cloths are finer and more beautiful than those of the same kind with which the English some time since deluged the German markets, and they are vastly cheaper.—*(Moniteur, Dec. 7.)*

Baltic.—Contradictory statements having been made in most of the Papers and accounts respecting the actual state of the homeward bound convoy from the Baltic, we think it will be interesting to give the following accurate account of the number of ships composing the fleet, which consisted of 111 sail before the late severe gales commenced, of which number there had assembled

At Wingo Sound -	71
At Matwyk - -	25
	96
Lost - - -	11
	107
Missing or taken -	4
	111

The Licences granted to import corn from the Baltic to this country, have a condition inserted, that if the port of lading shall be westward of the river Oder, the vessel shall proceed to Wingo Sound.—This subjects the vessels so proceeding through the Sound to the point of rendezvous, to great risk, from the enemy's vessels, and the Board of Trade has been applied to for an alteration of this clause.

The following Goods are notified for the East India Company's sale in February next.

London, the 8th of December, 1811.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies do declare, That they will put up to sale at their present September Sale, besides those Goods already declared, the under-mentioned, viz.

Company's Coast Piece Goods. — Callicoes. Longcloth 134,550, Do. middling 26,850, Do. fine 4,590, Do. superfine 1027, Sallampores 50,392, Do. middling 26,328, Do. fine 11,220, Moorees 360, Do. fine 840, Succatoons 80.—Muslins. Bettellees Pullicat 500, Do. plain 340, Muslins fine 220, Muslin Handkerchiefs fine 170 pieces.

Coast Prohibited Goods.—Longcloth blue 17,174, Sallampores blue 1417, Succatoons blue 1407, Moorees blue 718—Ginghams red 1, Romals 9195, Do. Metchlepatam 4, Do. do. large 8, Soot Romals blue 720, Do. do. red 717, Callawapores blue 200, Sastracundies 2 pieces.

Surat Prohibited Piece Goods.—Brawls 812, Guinea Stuffs 6620, Bejutapauts blue 2130, Do. red 1334, Byrampauts blue 8400, Chelloes blue 33,593, Neganepauts 2786, Nicannees large 14,336, Do. small 2712, Do. large red 486, Do. small red 80, Do. coarse 2118, Tapseils large 1204 pieces.

Company's Nankeen cloth; also Private-Trade ditto; also sundry damaged Coast Goods.

On Wednesday, the 19th February, 1812—Prompt 19th June following.

Company's Bengal Piece Goods.—Muslins. Abroahs 305, Alliballies 709, Do. stitched with gold and silver 70, Buddduncas 330, Cossaes 989, Doreas 1924, Jamdannies 100, Mulmuls 9861, Do. stitched 818, Muslin Handkerchiefs 2461, Nainsooks 2747, Do. stitched 140, Neckcloths 270, Raings 85, Seerbands 290, Seerbetties 2289, Seerhaudconnaes 1731, Sublomes 342, Sircarallies 60, Tanjeebs 1660, Do. stitched 182, Terrindams 1754, Do. stitched 192, Mammoodies stitched 105, Bafraes 56,798, Callicoes 19,159, Doosoties long 155, short 649, Emmerties 11,887, Gurrahs 5820, Humhums 6378, Laccowries 373, Mammoodies 5229, Sannoes 2278 pieces.

Prohibited. Alatches 462, Atchabannies 207, Bandannoes 25,047, Bazar Cuttanees 5955, Blue Cheeley 50, Carridarries 2326, Coopees 70, Cushtaes 3960, Cuttanees 340, Do. flowered 417, Cutneys 186, Durry Handkerchiefs 222, Dysooksoys

563, Emmerties blue 2473, Ginghams 1260, Guddomsoys 150, Habbassies 299, Herba Lungees 103, Jeezoorsoys 50, Khallah Ghilles 574, Kissersoys 354, Lall Ghillee 900, Moosroos 230, Nawawby 42, New Mugga Sarries 242, Nillaes 608, Red Ghillee Handkerchiefs 362, Romals Barnagore 3005, Do. Gildersoy 860, Do. Hurrisoy 300, Do. Khaursurry 100, Do. New 297. Do. Pullicat 4771, Do. Sicktersoy 1000, Do. Silk Lungees 847, Do. Soot or Cotton 16,641, Silk Sarries 422, Silk Cloths 300, Sooseys 1551, Seersuckers 4380, Taffaties 4201, Do. flowered 967, Tepoys 284, Silk and Cotton Muslins 307, Silk Musters 25, Silk and Cotton Cloths 567, New Musters 33 pieces.

On Wednesday, the 5th February, 1812—Prompt the 5th June following.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Portugal.—BY some oversight, this part of our reflections in last month was placed to the account of Prussia, (See Vol. VII, p. 502). Under this head we have but little information to communicate, during the interval to the present period, on which we can place any positive reliance. The season of the year, too, is not very favourable for military operations, though we are not forgetful of the battle of Jena and other extraordinary achievements which have been performed during the present continental war. But we have to recollect that a British commander and a British army are now opposed to the enemy; that treachery and intrigue are uselessly attempted in endeavouring to contaminate the minds, or to shake the loyalty, of British heroes. The ruthless foe has been taught, by dear-bought experience, to keep a respectful distance; and the gallic *invincibles* never approach the British standards, without awful pre-sentiments of the event, and, without a great superiority of numbers, never presume to molest them in their positions.

Spain.—Our accounts of Soult, since his retrograde movement, have been very confused and desultory. His detachments to Suchet, or to some other quarter, must have been the cause of his continuing in the neighbourhood of Seville, with a force so comparatively trifling as we have been taught to believe, if any dependence is to be placed on the intelligence from that part of the country; and yet we can scarcely prevail on ourselves to suppose, that he should be very desirous of augmenting the army of Suchet in Valencia, to place additional laurels on *his* brow, and disregard wholly the honour of defeating their opponents in that quarter by his own dexterity and military talents. We have seen accounts, that have endeavoured to cast a shade over the conduct of Blake, who has thrown himself into that city, which

has been in a state of siege for some time by the *ci-devant* barber. The latest information, if correct, informs us that the works erecting for the purpose of preparing batteries of heavy artillery, gives reason to believe that the success is doubtful at least, and, let us hope, impracticable. That Blake has been an unfortunate general, must be admitted; but, without better proof than we have yet seen or heard, we feel greatly averse to the opinion of those by whom he has been calumniated. Let us indulge the flattering idea that, on this occasion, he may be more successful, and that fortune may still have in store for him some brilliant and honourable trophy, to distinguish him amongst the heroes of the peninsula.

From Catalonia, in the north-east part of Spain, very favourable accounts have been received, and we hope that we shall speedily have it in our power to record the exploits of the friends of government against the French in that quarter. Bodies of men, it is said, have been for some time organizing in that province, they have already made some successful expeditions to the gallic soil in their vicinity. We have been informed that they are at last roused from their torpidity and apathy, and actuated, as it were, with one soul to harass and disturb the plundering foe. Heaven grant that their exertions may be crowned with success! We were much pleased to see a proclamation by direction of the government of Spain, encouraging the desertion of mal-contents from the gallic armies, which, we hope, will have considerable effect, and have the best tendency to thin their ranks; but since we had before stated our opinion on that subject, as an experiment, which will be found in another part of this number, before this account reached us, it will be superfluous here to enlarge.

Lord Wellington remains in the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo, to watch and occasionally to alarm the main army of the enemy. It is manifest from various accounts, that there is a scarcity, or at least, a deficiency of provisions in that fortress; and some letters inform us that the British general, by a late movement in advance, prevented the enemy from throwing a supply into it, whilst others state that they succeeded in introducing provisions about the 2d of December. These partial supplies, that require the presence of so large an army to effect, are not, we may presume, very strong demonstrations of their retaining it for any length of time, after the opening of another campaign, without occasioning a dreadful conflict; the result of which, without vast reinforcements of troops, and without vast supplies of provisions, not easily to be procured a few months hence, may be very confidently anticipated. Reinforcements of the former, without a proportionable supply of the latter (and we confess we cannot see whence they are to be procured), will only hasten what they will be most anxious of preventing. We stated the same opinion, of the effect of Massena's long continuance at Santarem, and the boasted reinforcements then said to be pour-

ing in to his aid from every quarter; and we shall, indeed, be very greatly mistaken if a similar cause does not compel Marmont to a similar conduct, and force him to disperse his army into some other provinces or countries, which continue to possess comparative plenty, when placed in competition with the provinces nearly exhausted by the presence of such numerous armies. The distressed or, at least, impoverished condition of that part of Spain, within the grasp of the gallic armies, may be tolerably inferred from the notice in the gazette, that the river of Guadalquiver is declared to be in a state of blockade, and that no provisions of any kind, except an usual stock of ships trading thither in other merchandise, shall be suffered to enter that river, or any of its branches, under pain of capture. We shall hope to find that the account just received of the French having entered into Algesiras, is premature.

France.—The accounts from this country have, for the past month, been so barren of novelty or interest, that we have scarcely any thing worth the notice of our readers to record. They have given us some trivial relations of occurrences in Spain, but, as usual, grossly exaggerated and strangely perverted. How far they may satisfy or amuse the readers of the French papers, we are not concerned to know, except as it may lead to the possibility of teaching them to exercise their sober senses, and to pay some respect to the powers of reason, to which they have so long been strangers. English readers, a few determined and designing spirits excepted, know better how to appreciate the credit to which Corsican assertions are entitled.

Northern Powers.—We have nothing new to record of these governments, excepting that a proclamation has been issued in Sweden, prohibiting the exportation of gold coin from that country. That this practice had been pursued to a very considerable extent, so as to diminish very sensibly the circulating medium of the country, there can be no doubt. Considerable alarm must have been excited, before Bernadotte would have had recourse to such a measure, as its principal operation must be felt by the French, and the Crown Prince would not have ventured on such an important act without the most pressing necessity. We continue to receive accounts that the negotiations for a peace between Russia and Turkey are not only in a state of considerable progress, but that the discussions are approaching to a speedy and satisfactory termination. This will prove a heart-rending consideration to the continental tyrant, and perhaps may be a means of provoking him to quarrel with the latter, and invade it by way of Germany and Hungary, as soon as Russia has withdrawn her forces to protect her country nearer home against his rapacious designs.

North America.—Accounts have lately reached this country, indicating something like a tendency to a reconciliation between the two countries. We hope, if it rests on any rational foundation, that the honour and justice of Great Britain will not be

sacrificed to procure it; though, if it can be effected consistently with these, we shall hail the day when such an event shall be accomplished. On the other hand, if this country shall feel itself disposed to compromise the dispute, on evidence of which doubts may reasonably be entertained, we should be afraid of repetitions to the same purport, and might expect to experience similar treatment. But, whilst we wish and hope for better things, convinced as we are that such an accommodation must be mutually advantageous, let us flatter ourselves, that the government of that country may be thoroughly sensible of their real interest, and completely satisfied of the serious inconveniences to which they have exposed themselves.

South America.—The revolutionary spirit which has forced its way to all the dependencies of Spain in this part of the globe, is at present in a state of much ferment and disorder. Faction and party have, in almost all the provinces, reared their gorgon heads, and exercised their talents in subverting the old governments, and creating new ones. From the Caraccas to La Plata, this restless disposition has been manifested; and, at the period of the latest accounts from thence, the same mutable bias, the result of which could not be foreseen was still prevalent, and it is added, under date of October 8th, that the negociation between the deputies of Buenos Ayres and the vice-roy of Monte Video, was unfortunately broken off, and each party had proceeded at that date, by means of proclamations, &c. to widen instead of terminating the breach between them.

East Indies.—Here we have to record as brilliant an achievement, as the annals of military history can produce. The last resource of Gallic supplies has been wrested from their grasp; a resource, the loss of which not only deprives them of every remaining supply, but cuts in two the very sinews of neutral commerce, and entirely throws it into the hands of this envied nation. Though we had no need of it for our own use, we have thus effectually humbled the restless ambition of the continental tyrant. In the hands of Great Britain, we trust that some measures will be speedily adopted to ameliorate the country, and render it less fatal to Europeans, as it must be capable of producing vast supplies for these islands, and would prove a source of immense wealth both to these kingdoms and to America, should a reconciliation happily take place. Much may be done to lessen the causes of that great mortality, which so often has been known on shore, by sending out a number of hardy persons inured to the labour of the fens of Cambridgeshire and the neighbouring counties, with experienced engineers and directors. The climate, however, cannot be changed; but those who can endure the perpendicular sun on the coast of Guinea, might not probably experience much greater inconvenience on the shores of Java. From the population of Batavia, and the numerous army of the French in its vicinity, fit for the most trying service,

we would wish to deduce an opinion more favourable than that which has commonly prevailed.

DOMESTIC.

We have not much to state on the affairs of Ireland during this month. Our reflections on the subject of the Catholic meetings at that time need not be repeated. We have only to add, that at a recent meeting of the Catholics, lord Fingal and lord Netterville were successively arrested, as chairmen of such meeting; after which the committee gave directions to disperse. We learn, by the same advices, that another meeting was to be held on the 26th; but the accounts cannot reach us in time before these pages must be put to press. Alas! we have a cause still nearer home, to attract our attention. The shocking murders which have been perpetrated, at hours of the night comparatively early, are enough to make the stoutest heart shudder, and the briskest blood to run chill. But the efforts of every class of society, from the representative of our afflicted monarch (whose condition we have still to lament), to the meanest peasant, after the first shock, have been incessant. That the perpetrators of such barbarous and unheard of crimes in this happy country may be speedily discovered, is the anxious desire of every breast, those only excepted which committed the horrid deed. If rewards, and the exertions of all ranks, can lead to a discovery of such savage brutality, we have only to hope for the decision of Providence in the important affair; nor can we doubt of such a concurrence as shall lead to the punishment which the Almighty has so continually sounded against the murderer: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Resolutions against the Consumption of French Wines.

It is with the greatest pleasure we have to notice the most laudable determination of the East India Directors to abstain from the use of French wines, until the exchange shall be at par, or in favour of this country; and much could we wish that other public bodies would follow so meritorious an example.

Improvement of Glasgow Manufactures.—Glasgow, which has so long been famed for the fabrication of fancy muslins, and other fine cotton goods, is likely also to excel in manufacturing goods of a stouter description, for which Lancashire has been hitherto famous.—Andrew Hart and David Mutre, both natives of Glasgow, have received from the commissioners for the en-

couragement of Scottish manufactures, two premiums of £15 sterling for producing the best pieces of cotton cambric and shirting.

Exports and Manufactures of America.—The American exports to the 30th of September, 1810, amounted to nearly 67 millions of dollars. To England and her colonies her exports are 16½ millions—to Spain and her colonies 15—to Portugal and her colonies nearly 8 millions—to the East Indies 1,300,000—to the Northern Powers and Germany about 22,000,000—to France and Holland only 120,000.

It appears from the annual returns published at New York, that there were manufactured last year, in the several counties of that state only, the following quantities of woollen, linen, and cotton cloths:

Total number of yards of cloth manufactured in the state of New York, in the year 1810.

Woollen Cloth - - -	3,257,812
Linen Cloth - - -	5,372,645
Mixed Cloth - - -	189,659
Cotton Cloth - -	211,026
Tow Cloth - - - -	21,724
Total - -	9,052,866
The number of looms are	33,060

America.—A speech in Congress, by Mr. Milnor, respecting American seamen, contains a decisive proof of the frauds committed in giving the rights of American seamen to persons not Americans. "An Italian, not twenty days arrived in America (says Mr. M.), appeared before a notary-public, and claimed these rights; he made the necessary oath, and produced a sponsor, *who swore that he was born in Baltimore.*" Yet neither the Italian nor the sponsor so swearing could be punished by the laws of the United States.

Manure for Turnips.—The following mode of preparing land for the reception of the Swedish turnips, is practised with the greatest success by some of the most extensive growers in Lancashire.—The dung should be shifted some time in March into a heap to ferment, and should not lie more than six or seven weeks in that state before it is used, as the turnips should be sown about the middle of May at farthest. The time is sufficient, as the dung should not be too rotten, nor should it even be turned over after it is carted out into the heap. When ready, or about the middle of May, a plough should cast the field into onebout ridges or stitches; the dung must then be carted into the intervals, and labourers to spread it; follow with the plough, and split the ridge upon the dung immediately, before the sun or wind dries it; and lastly, set the drill to work, sowing as near dung as possible, and finish up to it every night. The turnips raised in this manner are greatly superior.

Account of Captain Manby's Invention.—The following is an account of the objects of the experiments made on Tuesday, 17th of December, in Hyde Park, in the presence of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and his Royal Brothers the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, to exemplify the useful and important inventions of Captain Manby:—

1. To show that the operation of the invention for discharging guns without fire, was importantly applicable to the service of the navy; that the tube used was certain and instantaneous, and completely removed the accidents that so repeatedly occur in a naval action, from the powder which is spilt on the deck in priming the guns, and other casualties—no priming was here necessary—the uncertainty of locks was dispensed with, and the dangers attendant on matches entirely removed.

2. That this tube was divested of properties that would inflame spontaneously or by friction; yet it did not lose the intended properties of a common tube, but was, if possible, more susceptible to the application of fire.

3. Lighting a portfire for the service of the field, when from the severities of storm all matches were blown out, and consequently the artillery unserviceable. The portfire being previously primed, was, by the application of a fluid, instantaneously inflamed, though the fluid had no effect on the unprimed portfire, or upon gunpowder, which was attempted by the desire of his Royal Highness.

4. The manner of immediately lighting a slow match, supposing it should be blown out, and consequently the service deprived of the means of inflaming a portfire to discharge the artillery.

A common tube, as used in the service, was immersed in water (to suppose it effected by severe rain), which, when taken out, was attempted to be inflamed, but it was perfectly useless. Captain M. then produced one of his own, which, after having been kept under water for a considerable time, was put into the gun, with which it was immediately discharged. Similar experiments were then made with portfires, as used in the service; and these being previously primed and prepared, were attended with the same success, proving the great advantages of this discovery.

Captain Manby's plan for saving the lives of shipwrecked men, by throwing a rope affixed to a ball from a howitzer, was then exemplified with the happiest effect.

The whole of the exhibition received the highest praise of every one present. But their Royal Highnesses, and every officer present, considered the experiments of the tubes and portfires to be not only the most extraordinary, but of the highest importance to the service.

Their Royal Highnesses took the most lively interest in that part which related to the saving of shipwrecked men, and expressed themselves in terms highly honourable to their feelings.

Christenings and Burials.—A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials, from December 11, 1810, to December 10, 1811:—

Christened in the 97 Parishes within the walls, 879—Buried, 1064.

Christened in the 17 Parishes without the walls, 4480—Buried, 3479.

Christened in the 23 Out-Parishes of Middlesex and Surrey, 11,242—Buried, 8,742.

Christened in the 10 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster, 444—Buried, 3,758.

Christened.			*Buried.*		
Males 10443 Females 10202	In all	20645	Males 8868 Females 8175	In all	17043
		Whereof have died,			
Under two years of age		5106	Sixty and seventy -		1385
Between two and five		1638	Seventy and eighty		1038
Five and ten - -		654	Eighty and ninety -		449
Ten and twenty - -		509	Ninety and a hundred		56
Twenty and thirty -		1231	A hundred - -		1
Thirty and forty - -		1641	A hundred and one -		1
Forty and fifty - -		1741	A hundred and two -		1
Fifty and sixty - -		1591	A hundred and three		2

Decreased in the Burials this year 2859.

There have been executed in the city of London 14, of which number 7 only have been reported to be buried within the Bills of Mortality.

Substitute for Cochineal.—We understand that an article of great value to our manufacturers has been lately imported from Bengal, which, it is confidently asserted, will be an effectual substitute for the expensive scarlets produced from cochineal. As it is the duty of every individual to communicate as widely as possible the discovery of an article, supplied from our own colonies, at a very moderate cost, instead of depending on foreign colonies for a rival drug, of exorbitantly high cost, we readily publish the following observations:—The price of cochineal is 33s. per lb. and has lately been at two guineas. The Bengal drug, denominated *lac-lake*, or lac-dye, (being a simple extract of the colouring particles contained in the different species of gum termed *lac*,) is sold at 3s. to 5s. per lb. The following mode of applying it has been recommended:—The drug should be reduced to a fine powder, and boiled in a tinned vessel in a suitable quantity of pure water. In that state a small quantity of pot-ash, or other clean alkali, should be gradually added, until the solution is observed to be complete; when it should be strained through a linen cloth into a glazed vessel. The sediment remaining in the cloth may be again treated as before, until the whole colouring matter is extracted. This liquid should be carefully poured, free of sediment, into the dyeing boiler, and proceeded with according to the usual

process of cochineal. As the great object is to purify the colour from all resinous substance, (which, if admitted, would, by incorporating itself with the wool, prevent the colour from fixing itself evenly on the cloth), spirits of wine, in moderate proportion, may be employed with the liquid, to complete the purification, if necessary. The alkali used will be rendered harmless to the cloth by the addition of the dyers' spirits and tartar, as generally practised, or by any other suitable acid. The cloths properly dyed with this article are not distinguishable from the cochineal scarlets, although capable of being sold so very much cheaper. It is affirmed, that in no one respect it possesses essential advantages over cochineal, in army clothing particularly, viz. that it does not turn black from perspiration, or even gunpowder.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ALLEN G. Casterton, Rutland, innkeeper. (Mr. Thompson, Stamford; and Anstice and Cox, Temple, London

Allen W. Cambridge street, Birmingham, silver-plater. (Kinderley and Long, Holborn court, Gray's inn, London; and Mr. Palmer, Birmingham

Allenby F. Louth, Lincoln, grocer. (Mr. J. Barber, Gray's inn square, London; and Mr. B. Phillips, Louth

Ansell J. Birmingham, shoemaker. (Mr. Nicholls, Gray's inn square, London; and Mr. T. Mole, Birmingham

Anthony W. Thorverton, Devon, surgeon. (Mr. Sercombe, Exeter; and Mr. Palmer, Barnard's inn, Holborn, London

Armstrong W. late of Wapping, ship-chandler. (Noy and Pope, Mincing lane, Tower street

Atcheson J. late of West Smithfield, coal merchant. (Mr. J. Parry, Chancery Chambers, Chancery lane

Bagshaw J. of Gloucester street, Queen square, victualler. (Mr. S. Pullen, Fore street, Cripplegate

Barlow J. H. Grange court, Carey street, pearl stringer. (Mayhew and Price, Symond's inn, Chancery lane

Bate J. G. Liverpool, merchant. (Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row, London

Bennell J. King's road, Chelsea, plumber. (Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch

Bentley M. Wakefield, York, woolstapler. (Mr. Scholefield, Horbury; and Mr. R. Battye, Chancery lane, London

Bessell C. Prospect place, Lambeth, insurance broker. (Roger and Son, Manchester buildings, Westminster

Blacklin Y. New Bridge street, lace merchant. (Mr. G. H. Browne, Lincoln's inn, New square

Brown G. Holywell street, Shoreditch, haberdasher. (Mr. Jesse, Furnival's inn, Holborn

Buchanan D. and R. Brun, Liverpool, merchants. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, London; and Orred and Baines, Liverpool

Bugden T. Brighthelmstone, Sussex, builder. (Mr. Abbott, Chancery lane, London

Cash J. Stockport, Chester, cheesemonger. (Mr. Dicas, St. James's square, Manchester; and Longdill and Beckitt, Gray's inn, London

Clamp G. and J. Moore, Little Newport street, Soho, warehousemen. (G. Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square, Aldersgate street

Claridge R. Oxford street, upholsterer. (Mr. Newcomb, Piccadilly

Cohen G. A. Gloucester street, Commercial road. (Annesley and

Bennett, Tokenhouse yard, Lothbury

Clark J. Brunswick place, Deptford, mealman. (Mr. Hoare, Furnival's inn

Cooper E. of Bishopsgate street, coach plater. (Mr. Setree, Bell court, Walbrook

Cooper S. jun. Liverpool, wheelwright. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, London; and Orred and Barnes, Liverpool

Cooper W. late of Draycot, Somerset, maltster. (Shephard, Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row, London; and R. A. Sheppard, Bath

Copleston T. M. Kensington, victualler. (Mr. Battey, Sloane street

Crokatt H. Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance broker. (Gregg and Corfield, Skinners' hall, Dowgate hill

Curtis J. Vere street, Oxford street, hosier. (Mr. Bennett, Dean's court, Doctors' Commons

Cutbush J. sen. Westminster, lime merchant. (Mr. Mares, Maidstone; and Mr. Jones, Millman place, Bedford row, London

Davis J. of Bristol, haberdasher. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn, London; and Mr. G. Strickland, Bristol

Dawson T. and W. Powling, Aldgate, High street, linen drapers. (Mr. Martin, Vintner's hall, Upper Thames street

Denny J. late of Broughton, Lancaster, grocer. (Mr. Clennell, Staple's inn, London; and Adamson and Perry, Whitehaven

Dickons W. Mansfield, Nottingham, grocer. (Blakelock and Makinson, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street, London; and Mr. W. Woodcock, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire

Dobson R. Liverpool, merchant. (Stanistreet and Eden, Leigh street, Liverpool; and Mr. T. Windle, John street, Bedford row, London

Dunn W. Wednesbury, Warwick, draper. (Kinderley and Long, Holborn court, Gray's inn, London; and Mr. Palmer, Birmingham

Edwards R. Monmouth, draper. (Mr. T. Brace, Symond's inn, Chancery lane, London; and Mr. T. Stokes, Caerwent, Monmouthshire

Ellis D. Christchurch, Hants, linen draper. (Mr. Langley, Charlotte street, Bedford square

Elt T. E. Holloway, turner. (Mr. Jeyes, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square

Faulkner E. late of Pendleton, Lancaster, builder. (Higson and Atkinson, Cross street, Manchester; and Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane, London

Fern H. late of Cheltenham, Gloucester, painter. (Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's inn, London; and Mr. Pruen, Cheltenham

Forsyth T. Burslem, Stafford, draper. (Taylor and Unwin, Manchester; and Mr. R. Ellis, Chancery lane, London

Forshaw J. Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, London; and Orred and Baines, Liverpool

Freame T. of Worcester, draper. (Welles and Dickens, Worcester; and Mr. J. Platt, Tanfield court, Temple, London

Fryer F. Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court, London; and Mr. Heslop, King street, Manchester

Garner J. Southampton street, dealer. (Mr. R. Falcon, Elm court, Temple

Garton H. Nottingham, hosier. (Forbes and Pocock, Ely place, London; and Mr. Woolley, Matlock, Derbyshire

Gaunt W. Tottenham court road, surgeon. (Mr. Stephenson, Exchequer court, Charing cross

Gaskarth J. Oxford street, linen draper. (Chapman and Stevens, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Glasbrook W. Goswell terrace, Goswell road, toy manufacturer. (Howard and Abrahams, Jewry street, Aldgate

Glazbrook W. Whitechapel High street, hosier. (Smith and Henderson, Leman street, Goodman's fields

Goldsmith J. Lewes, Sussex, carpenter. (Langridge and Kell, Lewes; and Messrs. Ellis, Hatton garden, London

Gollop S. Honiton, Devon, baker. (Mr. Townsend, Honiton; and Mr. Robinson, Essex street, Strand, London

Goodall J. late of Cheltenham, upholsterer. (Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's inn, London; and Mr. Pruen, Cheltenham

Gore J. jun. late of Cheltenham, Gloucester, plumber. (Vizard and

Hutchinson, Lincoln's inn, London; and R. Prucn, Cheltenham

Gorton G. Upper Dorset street, Mary-le-bone, builder. (Mr. Dixon, Nassau street, Soho

Grafton E. and W. G. Aston, Liverpool, earthenware men. (Blackstock and Bunce, Paper buildings, Temple, London; and Mr. Clements, Liverpool

Green J. late of Parkhouse, Cumberland, drover. (Mounsey and Giles, Carlisle; and Mr. H. Mounsey, Staple's Inn

Hadley W. jun. Derby, chymist and druggist. (Mr. Empson, Charlotte street, Blackfriar's road

Hallan W. and J. Worr, Clerkenwell green, jewellers. (Mr. W. Tucker, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn

Hanson E. Out lane, Stainland, Yorkshire, corn dealer. (Cardales and Young, Gray's inn, London; and Mr. Hall, Halifax

Harris R. sen. R. Harris, jun. J. Wilkinson, and W. Harris, of Watling street, Cheapside, wholesale linen drapers. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street

Harvey R. Edmonton, Middlesex, carpenter. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, London

Hayter C. jun. Staines, Middlesex, smith. (Mr. Horn, Staines; and Rigge and Merrifield, Carey street, Lincoln's inn, London

Hayward F. New Sarum, Wilts, tailor. (Mr. Davis, Lothbury, London

Heath S. Birmingham, bootmaker. (Mr. Nicholls, Gray's inn square, London; and Mr. T. Mole, or Mr. J. Beswick, Birmingham

Hicks P. W. H. late of Brixam, Devon, scrivener. (Blandford and Murray, Mitre court buildings, Temple

Hill J. late of Peterborough, Northampton, draper. (Noy and Pope, Mincing lane, Tower street, London

Homan J. Fenchurch street, upholsterer. (Mr. J. Wilks, Hoxton square

Hooper H. Sturry, Kent, dealer. (Mr. Elwyn, Canterbury, and Mr. Dyne, Lincoln's inn fields, London

Hulthin Z. of Beer lane, Lower Thames street, ship and insurance broker. (Mr. Pearse, Salisbury square, Fleet street

Jackson R. Manchester, cornfactor. (Knight and Hadfield, Manchester; and Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane, London

Jackson W. Bryanstone street, Portman square, stationer. (Few and Ashmore, Henrietta street, Covent garden

James E. Pembroke, shopkeeper. (Mr. D. Burges, Bristol; and Mr. T. Heelis, Staple inn, Holborn, London

Jenkins T. late of Chamber street, Goodman's fields. (Collins and Waller, Spital square

Jones T. Whitechapel road, tallow chandler. (Mr. Goodchild, Mount terrace, Whitechapel road

Jones W. of Upper North street, Gray's inn lane, baker. (Weightman and Son, Castle street, Holborn

Killday J. jun. Meriden, Warwick, maltster. (Kinderley and Long, Gray's inn, London; and Troughton and Lea, Coventry

King W. Brewer street, Golden square, stationer. (Wilkinson and Young, Margaret street, Cavendish square

Kirke T. D. Kingston-upon-Hull, linen draper. (Exley, Stocker and Dawson, Furnival's inn, London; and Mr. Cotsworth, Kingston-upon-Hull

Knight G. Cirencester, Gloucester, brazier. (Meredith, Robbins and Tomkyns, Lincoln's inn, London; and Mr. G. Bever, Cirencester

Lantrow J. Rhayader, Radnor, victualler. (Mr. J. Barber, Gray's inn, London; and Mr. T. P. Heubey, Aberystwyth

Leach J. Gun street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer. (Mr. J. Latkew, Wardrobe place, Doctors' Commons

Leverton W. Nottingham, merchant. (Allsopp and Wells, Nottingham

Lewis T. Coedyeynar, Brecon, shopkeeper. (Mr. G. Edmunds, Exchequer office, Lincoln's inn, London; and Mr. S. Church, Brecon

Lineker S. Newgate street, umbrella maker. (Mr. Clarke, Saddlers' hall, Cheapside

Lumley T. Bidborough street, Mabledon place, St. Pancras, builder. (Mr. Hughes, Clifford's inn

M'Call J. Bishopsgate street, merchant. (Mr. Sherwood, Cushion court, Broad street

Malins H. Brook street, Surrey, dealer. (Mr. Hartley, New Bridge street, Blackfriars

Merrick J. late of Pendleton, Lancaster, victualler. (Mr. W. Edge, St. Ann's Church-yard, Manchester

Miles T. Gun alley, Bermondsey, fellmonger. (Mr. Drew, Bermondsey street, Southwark

Moore J. St. Alban's, tailor. (Mr. Osbaldeston, Little Tower street, London

Morgan W. Liverpool, pipe maker. (Mr. Davis, Liverpool; and Mr. Meddowcroft, Gray's inn, London

Morrison J. Bath, chinaman. (Highmoor and Young, Bush lane, Cannon street, London; and J. Wingate, Bath

Neve B. late of Cloak lane, merchant. (Highmoor and Young, Bush lane, Cannon street

Ogle J. of the New City Chambers, underwriter. (Swain, Stevens, Maples and Pearse, Old Jewry

Oliver J. R. Cadiz, Spain, merchant. (Harvey and Warne, St. Helen's place, Bishopsgate street, London

Ormerod G. Lane head, Lancaster, innholder. (Mr. P. Hurd, Temple, London; and Mr. J. Clarkson, Rochdale

Owen L. Manchester, corn dealer. (Milne and Parry, Hare court, Temple, London; and Messrs. Redhead and Brother, Manchester

Parnell S. Kingston, Surrey, linen draper. (Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall street, London

Peat J. and W. Smith, Piccadilly, saddlers. (Mr. Rogers, Frith street, Soho

Perkins W. Upper Thames street, druggist. (Vandercom and Comyn, Bush lane, Cannon street

Pettit R. Childrey, Berks, victualler. (Mr. J. Russell, Ramsbury, Wilts; and Few and Ashmore, Covent garden

Pfeil A. L. and E. A. Van Voorst, Bishopsgate street Within, merchants. (Gregson, Dixon and Gregson, Angel court, Throgmorton str.

Pittman R. and R. Pittman, Watling street, warehousemen. (Gatty and Haddan, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Potts J. Hulme Walfield, Chester, corn dealer. (Mr. Norbury, Macclesfield; and Sherwin and Hall, Great James street, Bedford row, London

Powell J. late of St. Margaret's hill, Borough High street, stationer. (Mr. Rippon, London road, Southwark

Potts T. St. Martin's court, St. Martin's lane, optician. (Mr. Raphael, Keppel street, Russel square

Price T. and C. Price, Red Cross street, Southwark, upholsterers. (Wild and Knight, Castle street, Falcon square

Rawson H. Doncaster, broker. (Benson and Son, Thorne or Doncaster; and Longdill and Beckitt, Gray's inn, London

Reynolds J. Ludlow, Salop, wheelwright. (Russel and Jones, Ludlow; and Highmoor and Young, Bush lane, Cannon street, London

Richardson R. Wallingford, Berks, linen draper. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street

Rigby J. Liverpool, livery stable keeper. (Mr. T. Windle, John street, Bedford row, London; and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool

Roberts J. and R. Roberts, Wood street, Spitalfields, silk manufacturers. (Mr. Clutton, St. Thomas's street, Southwark

Roe N. Birmingham, confectioner. (Hall and Drake, Salter's hall, Cannon street, London

Roebuck G. and T. Roebuck, Hunshelf, York, clothiers. (Mr. Stephenson, Holmfirth, near Huddersfield; and Mr. Battye, Chancery lane, London

Roper J. late of Norwich, woollen draper. (Mr. A. Taylor, Orford hill, Norwich

Rosseter J. Bristol, dealer. (Mr. E. Stephens Bristol; and Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall street, London

Rowley W. Cleveland street, Fitzroy square, engine maker. (Mr. Smith, Hatton garden

Sammond J. late of Liverpool, currier. (Mr. T. Jackson, Lower Castle street, Liverpool; and Blakelock and Makinson, Serjeant's inn, London

Savage R. Lower Islington, victuler. (Mr. Sheppard, Dean street, Canterbury square

Sawyer D. Ipsley street, Warwick, dealer in cattle. (Mr. Burkett, Bond court, Walbrook, London; and Mr. Smith, Temple street, Birmingham

Scott J. Russell street, Bermondsey, cooper. (Lys and Buckett, Took's court, Cursitor street, Chancery lane

Shaw J. Liverpool, tailor and dra-

per. (Blackstock and Bunce, Paper buildings, Temple, London; and Mr. J. Murrow, Paradise street, Liverpool

Sherwin S. Lucas street, Somers'-town, Middlesex, patent glass enameller. (Mr. Cranch, Union court, Broad street

Shield R. late of Tynemouth place, near North Shields, Northumberland, ship owner. (Mr. R. Barker, North Shields; and Mr. H. Setree, Bell court, Walbrook, London

Shilhtoe J. Great Tower street, plumber. (Mr. Orrell, Winsley street, Oxford street

Short E. Hinckley, Leicester, innholder. (Mr. C. H. Ware, Gray's inn, London; and Mr. C. Jervis, Hinckley

Sidford G. Seven Dials yard, Bath, common carrier. (Mr. B. Woods, New Corn Exchange, Mark lane, London; and Mr. L. Evill, Bath

Simms H. Shad Thames, Southwark, lath render. (Mr. Lee, Three Crown court, Southwark

Simpson J. Gosport, Southampton, coal merchant. (Mr. Hill, Rood lane, London

Sinclair D. of the Strand, boot and shoe maker. (Mr. H. H. Duncome, Lyon's inn

Smith A. Uley, Gloucester, clothier. (Mr. Gaunt, Holborn court, Gray's inn, London; and Mr. Hill, Dursley

Smith J. Halifax, York, money scrivener. (Mr. Paul, New Malton, Yorkshire; and Mr. Morton, Gray's inn square, London

Snelson E. Congleton, Chester, grocer. (Mr. Barber, Fetter-lane, London; and T. and R. Fenton, Newcastle under Lyme

Soady W. Plymouth Dock, tallow chandler. (Williams and Darke, Princes street, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Bozon, Plymouth-dock

Southcott J. Bristol, victualler. (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's building's, London; and Mr. Langley, Bristol

Sparkes R. Little Queen street, coach joiner, (Rogers and Son, Manchester buildings, Westminster

Spencer J. B., J. Bowman, and J. Robinson, Bear binder lane, factors. (Meredith, Robins, and Tomkyns, Lincoln's inn

Starkey T. Chingford, Essex, innkeeper. (Mr. J. D. Fowell, Finch lane, Cornhill, London, and at Waltham Abbey, Essex

Swain G. J. Mansell street, Goodman's fields, salesman. (Mr. Nind, Throgmorton street

Swift W. Staveley, Derby, grocer. (Mr. S. Fisher, Gainsborough, Lincoln; and Clarke, Wood, and Clarke, Castle court, Budge-row, London

Sykes J. and G. Sykes, late of Curriers' Hall court, clothiers. (Noy and Pope, Mincing-lane, Tower street

Taylor J. Shilbottle, Northumberland, dealer. (Messrs. Lambert, or Mr. Thorpe, of Alnwick, Northumberland; and Mr. Flexney, Gray's inn square, London

Taylor W. Radway, Warwick, baker. (Meyrick and Broderip, Red Lion square, London

Thomas R. K. Evesham, Worcester, mercer. (Mr. Taylor, John street, Bedford row, London

Thompson T. sen. Waltham Holy Cross, Essex, shopkeeper. (Mr. Jessop, Clifford's inn, London; and Waltham Abbey, Essex

Thornton J. White street, Southwark, carpenter. (Mr. Meymott, Burrow's buildings, Blackfriar's road

Thurman G. Birmingham, hosier. (Kinderley and Long, Holborn court, Gray's inn, London; and Mr. Palmer, Birmingham

Trigwell J. Store street, Bedford square, poulterer. (Mr. Popkin, Dean street, Soho

Timberlake E. Great Mary-lebone street, poulterer. (Mr. Mayhew, Symond's inn

Varley J. Houndsditch, slopseller. (Mr. G. Adams, Old Jewry

Vickers J. Bath, milliner. (Longdell and Beckett, Gray's inn, London

Wainwright H. and J. Wainwright, Liverpool, timber merchants. (Shephard, Adlington, and Gregory, Gray's inn, London; and Daltera and Topham, Liverpool

Walker H. late of West End, Hampstead, merchant. (Mr. J. Dodd, Hart street, Bloomsbury

Walsh B. late of Hackney, broker. (Mr. Alliston, Freeman's court, Cornhill

Webster R. M. Lloyd's Coffeehouse, insurance broker. (Mr. T. Griffith, Featherstone buildings, Holborn

Whaley J. Coventry street, Haymarket, boot maker. (Ballachey and Silver, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Wharton J. city of Chester, corn dealer. (Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Barnett, Water street, Liverpool

Wilkinson J. H. Lombard street, factor. (Mr. Grove, Rathbone place, Oxford street

Wilkinson L. Nottingham, hosier. (Forbes and Pocock, Ely place, London; and Mr. Wolley, Matlock, Derbyshire

Wilkinson R. and J. Sutton, Manchester, drapers. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester; and Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane, London

Williamson T. Manchester, draper. (Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane, London; and Mr. Cardwell, Manchester

Wistinghausen P. W. Lawrence Pountney hill, merchant. (Mr. Abbott, Abchurch yard

Wood T. Macclesfield, Chester, draper. (Naylor and Unwin, Manchester; and Mr. R. Ellis, Chancery Jane

Woodburne J. Manchester, druggist. (Sheppard, Adlington, and Gregory, Gray's inn, London; and Mr. J. Law, St. Ann's church yard, Manchester

Woolley R. and T. Woolley, Manchester, dealers in cotton. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford-court, London; and Mr. Heslop, King street, Manchester

Worrall W. and R. Williamson, Liverpool, merchants. (Stanistreet, and Eden, Leigh street, Liverpool; and Mr. T. Windle, John street, Bedford-row, London

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Clough J. H. Liverpool, merchant

Dunkerley J. Pitt Bank, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer

Tattersall T. Manchester, grocer

Wilkes J. S. Liverpool, merchant

Wilson E. H. Liverpool, merchant

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

Burnside D. and Co. merchants in Glasgow, and D. Burnside and R. Burnside, the partners of the said company, as individuals; Creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales' tavern, Glasgow, 18th Dec. and 8th Jan.

Williamson and Dixon, merchants in Glasgow, and J. Williamson and T. Dixon, the individual partners of that concern; Creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales' tavern, Glasgow, 20th Nov. and 27th Dec.

Gourlay W. spirit dealer in Glasgow; Creditors to meet in Henderson's tavern, Glasgow, 18th Dec. and 8th Jan.

M'Innes D. and I. merchants and shopkeepers in Lochgilphead, and D. M'Innes and J. M'Innes, the individual partners of that company; Creditors to meet in the house of James Russell, vintner, Glasgow, 3d and 24th Dec.

Sutherland and M'Kay, merchants in Thurso; Creditors to meet in the house of James Stewart, vintner, Thurso, 20th Dec. and 10th Jan.

M'Knight W. innkeeper, late in Afton Bridgend, now in the Castle Inn in New Cumnock; Creditors to meet in the Castle Inn in New Cumnock, 20th Dec. and 7th Jan.

Moffat W. jeweller in Edinburgh; Creditors to meet in John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, 10th Dec. and 7th Jan.

Nicol G. merchant and dealer in corn and cattle at West Nevay; Creditors to meet in the Strathmore Arms, Cupar Angus, 19th Dec. and 16th Jan.

Thomson A. cabinet maker in Edinburgh; Creditors to meet in John's Coffee house, Edinburgh, 27th Nov. and 27th Dec.

Webster J. merchant, Glasgow; Creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales' tavern, Glasgow, 4th Dec. and 2d Jan.

Total bankrupts this month,	
English	169
Scotch ditto	10
Total this month	179
Last month	220
Decrease ..	41

DIVIDENDS.

Abell F. Ingram court, Fenchurch street, merchant

Ayres W. Fleet street, hatter
Avis J. Timberscombe, Somerset, mealman
Anstead J. and W. Prickett, South Sea House, merchants
Benson J. W. Holbeach, Lincoln, surgeon and apothecary
Benjamin B. Chatham, glassman
Beaumont W. Crossland, York, cotton spinner
Blow J. late of Ware, Hertford, malt factor
Butters D. Queen street, Bloomsbury square, tailor
Beery R. Shoreditch, hop merchant
Brown J. Tavistock, builder
Bennet J. Tavistock, mercer
Burford E. Patriot row, Bethnal Green, merchant
Beckett J. Aldermanbury, lighterman
Balls J. Yarmouth, draper
Barchard W. Bury street, Edmonton, underwriter
Barlow T. Manchester, merchant
Bennett W. Merton, callico printer
Bruckner J. South Moulton street, shoemaker
Brown W. Liverpool, tailor
Booth W. Tottington, Lancaster, shopkeeper
Camp J. West Smithfield, stationer
Clayton T. of Manchester, grocer
Clowes J. Birmingham, jeweller
Clive T. and S. Richardson, Token house yard, merchant
Cornford T. Milford lane, coal merchant
Cowley J. of Sheffield, cutler
Doyle J. Covent Garden market, chinaman
Duckett W. Ramsgate, carpenter
Dixon W. and H. Rotherhithe, timber merchant
English T. E. Marlow, shop keeper
Emden A. G. Portsmouth, shopkeeper
Edleston J. Liverpool, stationer
Franks J. Broadwall, Lambeth, cabinet maker
Free W. H. Broad street, Horsleydown, Southwark, merchant
Grainger T. Long Acre, brass founder
Goodwin W. Gosport, baker
Garrett J. Lenham, Kent, haberdasher
Griffith R. Birmingham, draper
Gebborn N. Judd street, Brunswick square, grocer
Hastings T. and Rowland, Queen street Park, Southwark, silversmiths
Hopper T. of Manchester, liquor merchant
Henzell G. Little Eastcheap, underwriter
Hurry J. Powles and Co. Nags-head court, Gracechurch street, merchants
Huffain C. and H. Limehouse, ship chandlers
Hopner C. Tynemouth, innkeeper
Haynes M. S. Queenhithe, insurance broker
Hall W. Clement's lane, merchant
Huskisson S. Gray's Inn lane, chymist
Hordon A. St. John's street, Smithfield, potter
Hockley T. Mincing lane, merchant
Hurrell T. York street, St. James' square, tailor
Howell P. London road, haberdasher
Hall W. and A. Hinde, Wood street, silk manufacturers
Hayward J. and G. Turney street, merchants
Ingle T. Oxford street, hosier
Jones H. S. Holborn, merchant
Jennings J. Wendlebury, Oxford, brewer
Jones C. Sheffield, druggist
Jones S. Duke street, Aldgate, draper
Jones G. Rotherhithe, tobacconist
Jerment R. Old Change, factor
Knowles T. late of Leeds, York, ironmonger
King W. Bream's buildings, Chancery lane, cabinet maker
King J. Glamorgan, ironmonger
King R. Mincing lane, merchant
Legg R. Charles street, St. George's East, coal dealer
Leaver G. Hudenham, Bucks, carrier
Lee A. W. Sunderland, grocer
Leman J. Ramsgate, shopkeeper
Marnder R. Exeter, wine merchant
Maxfield T. Lewes, Sussex, grocer
Macnamara J. London, merchant
Meeker W. P. Basinghall street, merchant
Mears H. Greenwich, tavern keeper

Mallilieu W. and G. Manchester, cotton twist dealers
Mozeley H. Lawrence, Pountney hill, merchants
Maddock J. Liverpool, soap boiler
Maddock W. Liverpool, soap boiler
Munt J. and T. Adams, Leadenhall street, hat makers
Oliver H. Brough, Brompton, Cumberland, cotton manufacturer
Ogden R. Bottany, Lancaster, cotton spinner
Payne J. West square, Lambeth, army contractor
Poole T. D. Arlington, Gloucester, miller
Porter T. Union court, merchant
Parker B. Saffron hill, iron founder
Priest M. and J. Thorney street, Bloomsbury, coach makers
Palsgrave T. Bennet street, Blackfriars, insurance broker
Pilkington W. Exeter, hop merchant
Pursell S. Milk street, warehouseman
Reeve W. Clapham, coach master
Robinson H. St. John's street, Smithfield, ironfounder
Robson J. Manchester, dealer
Smith G. and J. Curse, of Chepstow, bankers
Shirvey W. Charlotte street, Whitechapel, grocer
Stuart C. Berwick street, Saint James
Surtees A. and J. Brandon and Co. Berwick, bankers
Starforth J. and Gilbert, Durham, woollen manufacturers
Stevens J. and J. Carter, Bread street, warehousemen
Spencer W. Fennell, Gosport, mercer
Stevens E. sen. and jun. Oxford street, carver
Sproston J. Liverpool, merchant
Thorne P. Tavistock, miller
Taylor D. Great Totham, Essex, grocer
Thomas D. Pickett street, linen draper
Vaudrant J. Bristol, dealer
Veichtner J. F. Angel court, merchant
Wade S. of Manchester, and S. Blakeley, London, dealers
Watson W. Cambridge street, Hackney, builder
Worrall J. Warrington, flour dealer
Willis J. Jukes, Jackson, and Langley, Salisbury square, merchants
Wilson R. Friday street, merchant
Webb J. Bristol, linen draper
White T. White yard, Whitechapel, cooper
Wright F. B. Liverpool, stationer
Williams W. Totts, Norfolk, carpenter
Wilcox J. and A. Frazer and Co. Exeter, bankers
Wood E. Tettington, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer
Walford J. Broad street, insurance broker
Williams S. B. Austin Friars, merchant

CERTIFICATES.

Andrews W. Gloucester place, Newington, paper hanger
Allen W. Worcester, glove maker
Adams J. Great St. Thomas Apostles, stationer
Aguilar J. Devonshire square, merchant
Abraham E. Bedford, silversmith
Avis J. Somerset, mealman
Anderson W. Salford, Lancaster, stone mason
Bownas J. Liverpool, merchant
Blatchford E. Denmark street, victualler
Bramley H. New city Chambers, insurance broker
Bowdler W. Cheapside, Manchester, warehouseman
Barber T. Batheaston, Somerset
Brown R. Lloyd's Coffee house, insurance broker
Bradley B. Farnham, common brewer
Bass T. Liverpool, taylor
Blackmore R. Tottenham court road, glazier
Bradshaw E. and Co. Manchester, horse milliners
Bulling C. Kent road, victualler
Couch W. Axminster, Devon, builder
Cooper L. and Co.'s Heapy, Lancashire, whitsters
Cooper H. and Co. Hanover square, coach makers
Cundall R. W. Richmond, schoolmaster
Corbin J. Holloway, underwriter

Culley H. Brewer street, Golden square, grocer
Cowie, J. Warnford court, merchant
Chandler D. Suffolk, corn merchant
Child R. Darlington, Durham, fellmonger
Cooper R. St. Mary le Bone
Davies D. Whitechapel, linen draper
Deykin A. and J. High Holborn, accoutrement makers
Duckworth H. Liverpool, merchant
D'Aquilla J. Liverpool, merchant
Darke W. Birmingham, bookbinder
Drake T. Can Hall, Lancashire, miller
Frost J. Beestone, Norfolk, grocer
Fonseca A. A. Great Prescot street, Goodman's fields, merchant
Greaves J. Gloucester buildings, Walworth, insurance broker
Gent J. Walsall, Stafford, watch maker
Hudtwalcher H. Fenchurch street, merchant
Hewith J. Bolton-le-moor, Lancaster, money scrivener
Hall T. Grosvenor square, coach maker
Hayword T. Deal, shopkeeper
Hodge P. Barnstaple, builder
Huxley C. late of Leeds, merchant
Hay N. George street, Portman square, baker
Hill T. Clayworth, Nottingham, butcher
Hewson T. Bishopsgate street, merchant
Jones W. Liverpool, merchant
Jones J. D. Philpot lane, merchant
Jones E. Birmingham, liquor merchant
Johnson J. High street, Southwark, hop merchant
Jones J. Leicester fields, men's mercer
King R. Mincing lane, merchant
Linging L. S. Broad street, merchant
Lumley T. Grimsby, Lincoln, grocer
Lister P. and Co.'s Heptonstall, York, cotton spinners
M'Naught R. Manchester, cotton spinner
Mashiter T. Liverpool, merchant
M'Clure R. Manchester, merchant
Maddy H. and T. T. Gough, Hereford, woolstaplers
Malone W. Birmingham, tailor
Mocrow W. Dover, hoyman
Newton R. Manchester, cotton maker
Nelson G. Liverpool, cow keeper
Nicholls T. Plymouth, merchant
Oram J. Crich Lade, Wilts, cheese factor
Phillips H. Worthing, Sussex, wine merchant
Quarrel C. Radcliffe, Lancashire, callico printer
Reddish, Manchester, stationer
Rowlandson S. late of Cheapside, warehouseman
Short J. S. Catherine's Lane, Smithfield, victualler
Stone C. St. Mary Hill, merchant
Stephens E. H. Barnstaple, builder
Savory G. Borough, High street, victualler
Spencer W. New court, Bow lane, merchant
Sellers G. Kingston upon Hull, merchant
Twigg J. Amen Corner, Paternoster-row, muslin maker
Thorniley S. Manchester
Vine T. jun. Brighthelmstone, grocer
Woodcock J. West Ham Abbey, Essex, carpenter
Whitaker J. Francis street, Tottenham court road, book binder
Webster H. Fetter lane, jeweller
Wilmot S. D. Dunster, Somerset, merchant
Winn T. Prince's street, Hanover square, milliner
Wensley J. Worcester, grocer
Whalley R. Fenchurch street, brandy merchant
Wigmore W. Narrow street, Limehouse, biscuit baker
Zagury S. Great Prescot street, Goodman's fields, merchants

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE AT NEW LLOYD'S COFFEE-HOUSE.

From LONDON *to*	
Portsmouth, Spithead, Poole, or the Isle of Wight	1g½.
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartmouth, or Plymouth	2gs.
Alderney, Guernsey, or Jersey	3gs.
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, and Places adjacent	2gs.
Kinsale, Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, or Belfast	4gs.
Limerick or Galway	6gs.
Londonderry or Glasgow	3gs.
Yarmouth or Lynn	1½
Hull or Gainsborough	1½g.
Newcastle, Whitby, or Sunderland	1½gs.
Leith, Perth, Dundee, Montrose, or Aberdeen	1½gs. & 2gs.
Inverness, Shetland, or the Orkney Islands	3 & 4gs.
Stockholm and Places adjacent	30gs. ret. 10*l.*
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh	40 10
Oporto	8gs. ret. 4*l.*
Lisbon	8gs. ret. 4*l.*
Rio de Janeiro	6gs. ret. 2*l.*
MEDITERRANEAN, viz.	
Malaga and Places adjacent	12gs. ret. 4*l.*
Salonica, Gallipoli, Smyrna, or Constantinople	16gs. ret. 8*l.*
Madeira	4gs. ret. 1*l.*
Jamaica	8gs. ret. 4*l.*
Leeward Islands, viz. Grenada, Tobago, Barbadoes, &c.	6gs. ret. 3*l.*
Surinam, Demerara, or Berbice	6gs. ret. 3*l.*
Musquito Shore, Honduras, and Places adjacent	12gs. ret. 6*l.*
The American States, their Ships	10gs.
American States, British Ships	8gs. ret. 5*l.*
Newfoundland and Coast of Labradore	6gs. ret. 2*l*
Bay of Fundy, Quebec, or Montreal	10gs. ret. 4*l*
Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena, Company's Ships	4gs.
Others	6gs. ret. 1*l.*
Southern Fishery, out & home	25gs.
Bengal, Madras, or China, Company's Ships	6*l.*
Ditto, out and home	12gs.
LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, &c. *to*	
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, Belfast, Londonderry, or Glasgow	1½g.
Limerick or Galway	3gs.
Archangel, home	25gs.
Oporto or Lisbon	5gs. ret. 2*l.*
Gibraltar	6gs. ret. 2*l.*
Madeira	6gs. ret. 2*l.*
Jamaica	6gs. ret. 3*l.*
Leeward Islands	6 3*l.*
Ditto with Convoy	5gs. 1.
American States	10gs.
Greenland, out and home	8gs.
DUBLIN, CORK, &c. *to*	
London	3gs.
The Baltic	40gs. ret. 10*l.*
Lisbon and Oporto	6gs. ret. 2*l.*
American States, American Ships	10gs.
Ditto, British	12gs.
Greenland, out and home	—
West Indies	6gs. ret. 3*l.*
Jamaica	Ditto
Limerick to London	6gs.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in Dec. 1811, *(to the 24th,) at the Office of Mr. Scott,* 28, *New Bridge Street, London.*

Coventry Canal, 900*l.* ex dividend 38*l.* clear per annum.—Oxford, 560*l.* ex dividend and bonus, 31*l.* per share.—Neath Canal, 390*l.* ex dividend, 30*l.* per share clear.—Leeds and Liverpool, 194*l.* dividing 8*l.* clear.—Warwick and Birmingham, 288*l.* 290*l.* dividing 12*l.* clear.—Swansea, 180*l.* ex dividend 10*l.*—Grand Junction, 200*l.* ex half yearly dividend, 3*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, 84*l.*—New ditto, 4*l.* discount.—Kennet and Avon, 31*l.* to 30*l.* 10*s.*—Monmouth, 103*l.*—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 97*l.*—Union, 86*l.* 87*l.*—Wilts and Berks Old Shares, 94*l.* 10*s.* to 95*l.*—New Ditto, 7*l.* premium.—West India Dock, 157*l.* 158*l.*—London Dock Stock, 120*l.*—Rock, 10*s.* premium.—East London Water Works, 80*l.* 81*l.*—London Flour Company, 8*l.*—Strand Bridge, 9*l.* per cent. discount—London Institution, 63*l.*—Surrey ditto, 14*l.*—Globe, 117*l.*—Provident Institution, 2*l.* 10*s.* premium.—English Copper Company, 7*l.* 15*s.* 7*l.* 10*s.* dividing 8*s.* per share.

IMPORTATIONS at the PORT of BRISTOL, during the last Month.

American Ashes, casks	132	Tallow, cwt.	45
Flax, tons	14	Tobacco, lbs.	1890
Cotton, lbs.	250,000	Wheat, qrs.	1146
Hemp, tons	15	Wool, cwt.	15
Linseed, qrs.	25	Hides	1570
Staves	25,500	Pitch, tons	27
Rum, galls.	26,000	Provisions, casks	1250
Sugar, hhds.	1420		

IMPORTATIONS AT THE PORT OF LONDON,

FOR THE MONTH ENDING 20TH DEC. 1811.

Almonds, cwt.	238	Oranges	5,100,000
Arrow Root, bags	158	Lemons	4,811,000
Ashes, Pearl and Pot, tons	348	Rags, tons	65
Barilla, tons	615	Raisins, Smyrna, cwt.	1179
Brandy, gallons		Rice, bags	1149
Brimstone, tons	128	Rum, gallons	1,911,400
Bristles, doz. lbs.	1356	Silk, Thrown, lbs.	1590
Butter, tons	1870	—— Raw, lbs.	2378
Cheese, tons	178	Sugar, hogsheads	11,500
Coffee, bags and casks	10,400	Tallow, tons	98
Cork, tons		Tar, lasts	48
Cotton, lbs.	2,114,000	Tobacco, lbs.	1,311,000
Flax, tons	970	Turpentine, cwt.	150
Hemp, tons	674	Wheat, qrs.	428,000
Linseed, qrs.	1150	Wine, gallons	980,000
Madder, cwt.	89	Wool, cwt. Spanish	142
Oil, Olives, tons	49	Hides	251,000

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday, 27th Nov.	Tuesday, 3d Dec.	Tuesday, 10th Dec.	Tuesday, 17th Dec.
AMSTERDAM, 2 *Us.*	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 9
Ditto, at sight	28 0	28 0	28 14	29 1
Rotterdam, 2 *Us.*	8 7	8 13	8 17	9 2
Hamburgh, 2½ *Us.*	24 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
Altona, 2½	26 0	26 0	26 0	25 1
Paris, 1 day's date	18 5	18 6	18 6	18 6
Ditto, at sight	18 6	18 6	18 10	18 10
Bourdeaux	18 11	18 11	18 18	18 10
Madrid ..... *Effective.*	—	—	—	—
Palermo ..... *in paper*	125	125	125	125 *d per oz.*
Cadiz	45½	46	46	46
Bilboa	41	41	41	41
Leghorn	58	58	58	58
Genoa	54	54	54	54
Venice	52	52	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
Oporto	67½	67½	68	68
Rio Janeiro	66	67	67½	67½
Malta	59	59	60	60
Gibraltar	40	40	40	40
Dublin	9¼	9¼	9	9
Cork	10	10	9¼	9¼

New Doubloons, £4. 15s. 6d. per Ounce.——New Dollars 6s. 1½d. per Ounce.——Omnium 1 dis.
Agio of the Bank on Holland, 4 per Cent.

Average Price of Corn throughout England and Wales, taken from the London Gazette, for the Week ending 18th Dec. 1811.

Wheat	106s 3d	Peas	63s 8d
Rye	54 5	Beans	57 3
Barley	51 10	Oats	31 11
Oatmeal	52 7	Beer or Big	— —

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.—23d Dec. 1811.

ST. JAMES'S MARKET.	£ s.	£ s.	WHITECHAPEL.	£ s.	£ s.	SMITHFIELD.	£ s.	£ s.
Hay	4 0 to	5 18	Hay	4 10 to	6 0	Hay, old	4 10 to	5 10
Clover	5 0 —	6 0	Clover	6 10 —	7 10	Clover	6 0 —	6 10
Straw	2 2 —	2 11	Straw	2 4 —	2 10	Straw	2 2 —	2 10

PRICE OF COALS, 23d Dec. 1811.

Newcastle	44 0 to 56 0	Cinders	29 0 to 30 0
Sunderland	45 6 — 58 6	Other Coals	48 0 — 58 0

Delivered at 12s. advance on the above Prices.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Price of Grain, 23d Dec. 1811.

Wheat	60 80 to 90	Malt	76 to 84	Oats	28 to 34
——, fine	94 —102	White Pease	64 — 76	Polands	36 — 41
——, superfine	104 —112	Boilers	78 — 85	Fine Flour	100 — —
Rye	50 — 58	Gray	50 — 60	Seconds	90 — 95
Barley	35 — 53	Beans, old	50 — 56	Per sack of 5 bushels, or 280lbs.	
——, fine	50 — 55	Ticks	46 — 54	Rape Seed, per last	£55 — 60

MONDAY, 23d Dec. 1811.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

TO SINK THE OFFAL, PER STONE OF 8lbs.

Beef	4 8 to 6 0
Mutton	5 0 — 6 4
Veal	5 6 — 7 4
Pork	5 0 — 6 8
Lamb	0 0 — 0 0

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

BY THE CARCASE.

Beef	4 0 to 5 8
Mutton	4 0 — 5 4
Veal	4 8 — 7 0
Pork	5 0 — 6 8
Lamb	0 0 — 0 0

Head of Cattle this day—Beasts 2300, Sheep and Lambs 9340, Calves 110.

PRICE OF HOPS.—BOROUGH.

Kent, bags, New	£4 0 to 6 0	Kent, pockets, New	£5 10 to 7 10
Sussex	3 15 — 5 10	Sussex	5 0 — 6 6
Essex	4 10 — 6 0	Essex, Farnham	10 0 —11 11

Old Duty doing at £135,000.

Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, 44 5 per Cwt. exclusive of Customs and Excise payable thereon.—T. NETTLESHIP, *Clerk of the Grocers' Company.*—For Week ending 18th Dec.

SCOTCH MARKETS.—EDINBURGH, Dec. 18th.

MEAL MARKET, TUESDAY.

	£	s.	d.
Oatmeal, per bolls			
First, per boll	1	5	0
Second	1	4	0
Third	1	3	6
First, per peck	0	1	8
Barleymeal	0	1	5
Peasemeal	0	1	2
Quartern Loaf	0	1	3

PRICES OF MEAT, &c.

Beef, per lb.	7d. a 8d.
Mutton	6d. a 8d.
Veal	9d. a 12d.
Pork	8d. a 9d.
Lamb, per qr.	2s. 0d. a 3s. 0d.
Raw Hides, per st.	7s. 0d. a 8s.
Butter, per lb.	1s. 8d. a 1s. 10d.
——, Salt	1s. 4d.
Eggs, per dozen	1s. 3d.

GRASS MARKET, DEC. 17.

Sheep and Lambs, 450, at per stone, sinking offals	8s. 0d. a 8s. 3d.
Cattle, 310	8s. 4d. a 8s. 6d.
Milk Cows, 12l. to 24l.	
Horses sold heavily, 35l.	
Coals, p. cart of 12 cwt. 8s. 6d. a 10s.	

DUNDEE MANUFACTURES, Dec. 13.

LINENS.

Sail-cloth, No. 1	15 a 15½
HompCotton Bagging	9 a 13
Strelitz	9½ a 10
Lint Osnaburghs	7½ a 8½
Tow ditto	5 a 5½
Ditto ditto	6½ a 7½
Ditto ditto	8 a 9
German Dowlas 27 inch	13½
Common ditto, 27 —	11½
Tow sheeting, 24 port	11½ a 12
Ditto ditto— 20 —	8½ a 10

YARNS, per spl.

2lb. Lint hand-spun	3 9 a 4 0
3 ditto Mill-spun	5 6 a 5 10
4 ditto ditto	7 0 a 7 3
5 ditto ditto	8 0 a —
6 ditto ditto	7 6 a —
7 ditto ditto	— a 10 6
6 shorts ditto	6 0 a 6 6
7 and 8 Tow ditto	0 9 a 0 9½
10 to 20lb. ditto	0 7½ a 0 8

FLAX.

Petersburgh, 12head	100/ a 105
——, 9 ditto	88 a 90
Riga Thiesenhausen	110 a 114
Drujana Cut	90 a 98
Leibau	95 a 100
Narva, 12 head	82 a 84
Archangel	— a —

HEMP.

Petersburgh, clean	L.90 a 95
Ditto, half clean	80 a 82
Riga Rhine	90 a 93
Drujana Pass	80 a 84
Common Pass	76 a 78
Codilla	45 a 47

LONDON PRICE CURRENT.

DEC. 20, 1811.

B. signifies Barrel; Bl. Bushel; Ch. Chest; C. 112lb.; D. Dozen; G. Gallon; H. 100, and of Deals 120; J. Jar of Oil of 24 Gallons; and a ¼ Chest of Oil 30 Flasks, or 4 Gallons; Lt. Last, or Barrels of Pitch, containing 31½ Gallons each; Q. Quarter of 8 Bushels; T. Ton, or 20 cwt.; Tu. Tun of 252 Gallons.—NOTE, Wine is sold by Gauge, viz. Port per Pipe of 138 Gallons; Bucellas and Lisbon per Pipe of 140 Gallons; Sherry per Butt of 150 Gallons; Madeira per Pipe of 110 Gallons; Mountain per Butt of 126 Gallons; Vidonia per Pipe of 120 Gallons; Rhenish per Aum of 36 Gallons; and Claret per Hogshead of 57 or 58 Gallons (all Increase and Decrease is adjusted.) All Kinds of Fish Oil are sold per Tun of 252 Gallons; Olive, Linseed, and Rape Oil, per Tun of 236 Gallons.

N. B. The Duties which are paid by the Importers, are included in the following Prices, and the Drawback, if Exported within three Years, is the Property of the Shipper.

	FROM £.	s.	d.	TO £.	s.	d.	Per
ALUM, English	24	0	0	25	0	0	T.
———, Roach	1	15	0	0	0	0	C.
Almonds Barbary Bitter	3	5	0	3	6	0	—
——— Sweet	3	4	0	0	0	0	—
———, Jordan	21	0	0	22	0	0	—
———, Valentia	5	15	0	6	0	0	—
Annatto, Flag	0	0	11	0	0	0	lb.
———, Spanish	0	3	6	0	0	0	—
Argol, Bolo. & Rhe. W.	6	0	0	6	6	0	C.
——— Florence, White	4	0	0	4	10	0	—
———, Red	4	0	0	4	10	0	—
——— Naples, White	3	10	0	3	15	0	—
———, Red	3	5	0	3	10	0	—
Ashes Amer. Pearl	2	6	0	2	10	0	—
——— Pot best	1	18	0	2	0	0	—
——— Barilla, Teneriffe	1	12	0	1	14	0	—
———, Spanish	2	0	0	0	0	0	—
———, Sicily	1	12	0	0	0	0	—
——— Dantzic Pearl	1	8	0	1	12	0	—
——— Russia Pot	1	14	0	1	16	0	—
Bark, Oak	33	10	0	36	0	0	—
BERRIES, Junip. Ger	1	10	0	1	13	0	—
———, Ita.	1	12	0	1	15	0	—
———, Yell. Turk.	4	0	0	4	10	0	G.
Brandy, Best	1	14	0	1	18	0	—
———, Inferior	1	10	0	1	14	0	—
Brimstone, Foreign Re	28	0	0	30	0	0	C.
Bristles, Hog Rus. un.	23	0	0	24	0	0	—
———, Archan. ditto	24	0	0	0	0	0	—
———, Konings. ditto	24	0	0	25	0	0	—
CAPERS, French	10	0	0	12	0	0	—
———, Spanish	4	0	0	6	0	0	lb.
Cochineal, Spa. Garb.	1	11	0	1	14	0	—
———, East India	0	5	6	0	6	6	—
Cocoa, West India	3	10	0	4	0	0	C.
———, Carr. for Exp.	3	15	0	4	5	0	—
Coffee, W. I. very ord.	1	0	0	1	10	0	—
——— ord.	1	11	0	2	0	0	—
——— mid.	2	1	0	2	10	0	—
——— gd.	2	11	0	2	16	0	—
——— fine	2	17	0	3	0	0	—
———, Mocha or E. I.	11	10	0	12	4	0	—
———, Java	2	2	0	2	10	0	—

	FROM £.	s.	d.	TO £.	s.	d.	Per
Copper, unmanufact.	4	10	0	0	0	0	C.
———, manufactured	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Copperas, Green	0	5	6	0	0	0	—
Cotton Wool — Brazil. — Pernambuc	0	1	8½	0	1	9½	lb.
Cotton Wool — Brazil. — Bahia	0	1	6	0	1	7	—
Cotton Wool — Brazil. — Maranhan	0	1	6	0	1	6½	—
Cotton Wool — Brazil. — Para	0	1	4	0	1	5	—
Cotton Wool — Dutch — Surinam	0	1	6	0	1	7½	—
Cotton Wool — Dutch — Demerara	0	1	4	0	1	8	—
Cotton Wool — Dutch — Berbice	0	1	4	0	1	8	—
Cotton Wool — West Indies. — Carriacou	0	1	4½	0	1	5½	—
Cotton Wool — West Indies. — Grenada	0	1	3	0	1	4	—
Cotton Wool — West Indies. — Barbadoes	0	1	3	0	1	4	—
Cotton Wool — No Tret allowed. — Smyrna	0	1	0	0	1	1½	—
Cotton Wool — No Tret allowed. — Bahama	0	1	1	0	1	3	—
Cotton Wool — No Tret allowed. — Bengal	0	0	9	0	0	9½	—
Cotton Wool — No Tret allowed. — Georgia	0	1	9	0	2	0	—
Cotton Wool — No Tret allowed. — Orleans	0	1	3	0	1	4½	—
DYER'S Wd. Bar. W.	17	0	0	18	0	0	T.
———, Brazil	18	0	0	20	0	0	—
———, Brazilet	12	0	0	18	0	0	—
———, Cam Wd.	33	0	0	38	0	0	—
———, Fustic	12	0	0	13	0	0	—
——— Zant or young	6	0	0	8	0	0	—
——— Logw. Camp.	17	0	0	18	0	0	—
——— Hond. chipt	14	0	0	15	0	0	—
——— Jamaica ch.	13	0	0	13	10	0	—
——— Nicaragua, l.	28	0	0	32	0	0	—
——— small	14	0	0	16	0	0	—
Sanders, Red	35	0	0	40	0	0	—
DRUGS							
ALOES, Barb.	16	10	0	17	0	0	C.
———, Succotorine	18	0	0	20	0	0	—
———, Hep. or E. I.	14	0	0	15	0	0	—
Angelica Root	6	0	0	6	6	0	—
Antimony Crude	5	15	0	6	0	0	—
Arsenic, Red	4	0	0	4	4	0	—
———, White	3	12	0	4	0	0	—
Balsam, Capivi	0	3	3	0	3	6	lb.
———, Peru	0	10	0	0	11	0	—
———, Tolu	0	4	6	0	5	0	—
Bark, Jesuits	0	2	0	0	3	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per
Bark, Jesuits, Red	0	8	0	0	10	0	lb.
——, Yellow	0	3	0	0	4	6	—
Borax, refined, E. I.	3	3	0	0	0	0	C.
——, English	0	2	2	0	2	3	lb.
—, unre. or Tinc.	3	10	0	4	0	0	C.
Camphire, refined	0	5	0	0	5	3	lb.
——, unrefined	14	0	0	15	0	0	C.
Cantharides	1	15	0	1	18	0	lb.
Cardamoms (best)	7	0	0	8	0	0	—
Cassia Buds	10	0	0	14	0	0	C.
—— Fistula, W. I.	3	0	0	3	10	0	—
—— Lignea	15	0	0	30	0	0	—
Castor Oil, p. bot. 1½lb.	0	5	0	0	6	0	bo
Coculus Indicus	10	0	0	10	10	0	C.
Colocynth, Turkey	0	3	9	0	4	0	lb.
Columbo Root	3	9	0	3	10	0	C.
Cream of Tartar	11	0	0	12	0	0	—
Essence of Bergamot	0	17	0	0	18	0	lb.
—— Lavender	0	11	0	0	12	0	lb.
—— Lemon	0	8	0	0	8	6	—
—— Origanum	0	16	0	0	18	0	—
—— Rosemary	0	16	0	0	18	0	—
Gallangal, East India	2	15	0	3	0	0	C.
Gentian Root	10	0	0	0	0	0	—
Ginseng	0	1	6	0	0	0	lb.
Gum Ammo. Drop	17	0	0	20	0	0	C.
—— Lump	9	0	0	13	0	0	—
Gum Arabic, E. I.	2	0	0	3	10	0	—
—— Turkey, fine	7	0	0	7	10	0	—
—— Barbary	3	10	0	4	0	0	—
—— Assafœtida	8	0	0	10	0	0	—
—— Benjamin	20	0	0	34	0	0	—
—— Cambogium	20	0	0	26	0	0	—
—— Copal, scraped	0	1	6	0	2	0	lb.
—— Galbanum	8	10	0	9	0	0	C.
—— Guaiacum	0	1	6	0	3	6	lb.
—— Mastic	0	5	0	0	0	0	—
—— Myrrh	18	0	0	20	0	0	C.
—— Olibanum	3	0	0	6	10	0	—
—— Opoponax	85	0	0	90	0	0	—
—— Sandrac	6	0	0	6	10	0	—
—— Seneca, garbled	3	4	0	0	0	0	—
—— Tragacanth	20	0	0	24	0	0	—
Jalap	0	3	4	0	3	6	lb.
Ipecacuanha	0	12	0	0	13	6	—
Isinglass, Book	1	1	0	0	0	0	—
—— Leaf	1	2	0	0	0	0	—
—— Long Staple	1	2	0	0	0	0	—
Manna, Flakey	0	4	6	0	0	0	—
Musk, China	0	11	0	0	12	0	oz
Nux Vomica	0	10	0	0	0	0	C.
Oil of Vitriol	0	0	3½	0	0	0	lb.
Opium	0	15	6	0	18	0	—
Pink Root	0	4	0	0	6	0	—
Quicksilver	0	6	0	0	7	0	—
Rhubarb, East India	0	3	6	0	7	0	—
——, Russia	0	14	0	0	16	0	—
Saffron	1	12	0	1	16	0	C.
Sago	2	10	0	2	14	0	—
Sal Ammoniac	9	0	0	9	10	0	—
Salop	13	0	0	14	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per
Sarsaparilla	0	1	10	0	3	0	lb.
Sassafras	25	0	0	0	0	0	T.
Scammony	1	6	0	1	7	0	lb.
Senna	0	3	9	0	4	6	—
Seeds, Anni. Alicant	6	0	0	0	0	0	C.
—, Coriander, English	0	16	0	0	0	0	—
—, Cummin	4	0	0	4	5	0	—
—, Fenugreek	3	10	0	3	14	0	—
Shellack	6	0	0	8	10	0	—
Sticklack	10	0	0	12	0	0	—
Snake Root	0	8	0	0	9	0	lb.
Soap, Cast. or Spanish	6	2	0	9	0	0	C.
—, Yellow	4	12	0	0	0	0	—
—, Mottled	5	2	0	0	0	0	—
—, Curd	5	6	0	0	0	0	—
Spermaceti, refined	0	2	3	0	2	4	lb.
Tamarinds, West India	8	10	0	0	0	0	C.
Tapioca, Lisbon	0	0	8	0	0	9	lb.
Turmeric, Bengal	8	0	0	9	0	0	C.
——, China	11	0	0	12	0	0	—
——, West India	8	5	0	0	0	0	—
Verdigrise, Wet	0	3	0	0	3	6	lb.
——, Dry	0	7	3	0	0	0	—
——, Crystalliz.	0	11	0	0	0	0	—
Vitriol, Roman	0	0	7	0	0	7½	—
EBONY, Black Rose	30	0	0	34	0	0	T.
——, Green	21	0	0	22	0	0	—
Elep. T. 70 to 90lb. ea.	25	0	0	29	0	0	C.
——, Scrivelloes	17	0	0	0	0	0	—
FEATHERS, Dantz	0	2	9	0	3	0	lb.
——, Hambro'	0	2	0	0	2	4	—
——, Russia	0	2	6	0	2	8	—
——, Down	0	3	6	0	0	0	—
Flax, Riga	110	0	0	112	0	0	T.
——, Petersb. 12 head	100	0	0	105	0	0	—
——, Archangel	86	0	0	90	0	0	—
GALLS, Aleppo, blue	7	7	0	7	10	0	C.
——, mixt	6	0	0	6	5	0	—
Geneva, Holland	1	3	0	1	3	6	G.
Glue, For. dry, th. lea.	4	4	0	0	0	0	C.
——, thin	2	4	0	0	0	0	—
Hemp, Riga Rhine	93	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——, Out shot	81	0	0	82	0	0	—
——, Codilia	40	0	0	0	0	0	—
——, Petersb. Cleau	92	0	0	93	0	0	—
——, hf. cl.	80	0	0	82	0	0	—
Hides, raw, West India	0	0	4½	0	0	5½	lb.
——, Bus. Ayrs.	0	0	4½	0	0	7	—
——, Brazil	0	0	4	0	0	5½	—
——, Hor. Brit.	0	13	0	0	16	0	lb

INDIGO.

Spanish.	Guatimala, Flora	0	10	0	0	12	0	lb.
	——, Sobr.	0	8	6	0	10	0	—
	——, Corts.	0	5	0	0	8	6	—
	Caracca, Flora	0	9	6	0	12	0	—
	——, Sobres	0	8	0	0	9	3	—
	——, Cortes	0	5	6	0	7	9	—
Brazil		0	2	6	0	4	0	—

LONDON PRICE CURRENT.

DEC. 20, 1811.

B. signifies Barrel; Bl. Bushel; Ch. Chest; C. 112lb.; D. Dozen; G. Gallon; H. 100, and of Deals 120; J. Jar of Oil of 24 Gallons; and a ½ Chest of Oil 30 Flasks, or 4 Gallons; Lt. Last, or Barrels of Pitch, containing 31½ Gallons each; Q. Quarter of 8 Bushels; T. Ton, or 20 cwt.; Tu. Tun of 252 Gallons.—NOTE, Wine is sold by Gauge, viz. Port per Pipe of 138 Gallons; Bucellus and Lisbon per Pipe of 140 Gallons; Sherry per Butt of 150 Gallons; Madeira per Pipe of 110 Gallons; Mountain per Butt of 126 Gallons; Vidonia per Pipe of 120 Gallons; Rhenish per Aum of 36 Gallons; and Claret per Hogshead of 57 or 58 Gallons (all Increase and Decrease is adjusted.) All Kinds of Fish Oil are sold per Tun of 252 Gallons; Olive, Linseed, and Rape Oil, per Tun of 236 Gallons.

N. B. The Duties which are paid by the Importers, are included in the following Prices, and the Drawback, if Exported within three Years, is the Property of the Shipper.

	FROM £.	s.	d.	TO £.	s.	d.	Per
ALUM, English	24	0	0	25	0	0	T.
———, Roach	1	15	0	0	0	0	C.
Almonds Barbary Bitter	3	5	0	3	6	0	—
——— Sweet	3	4	0	0	0	0	—
———, Jordan	21	0	0	22	0	0	—
———, Valentia	5	15	0	6	0	0	—
Annatto, Flag	0	0	11	0	0	0	lb.
———, Spanish	0	3	6	0	0	0	—
Argol, Bolo. & Rhe. W.	6	0	0	6	6	0	C.
——— Florence, White	4	0	0	4	10	0	—
———, Red	4	0	0	4	10	0	—
——— Naples, White	3	10	0	3	15	0	—
———, Red	3	5	0	3	10	0	—
Ashes Amer. Pearl	2	6	0	2	10	0	—
——— Pot best	1	18	0	2	0	0	—
——— Barilla, Teneriffe	1	12	0	1	14	0	—
———, Spanish	2	0	0	0	0	0	—
———, Sicily	1	12	0	0	0	0	—
——— Dantzic Pearl	1	8	0	1	12	0	—
——— Russia Pot	1	14	0	1	16	0	—
Bark, Oak	33	10	0	36	0	0	—
BERRIES, Junip. Ger	1	10	0	1	13	0	—
———, Ita.	1	12	0	1	15	0	—
———, Yell. Turk.	4	0	0	4	10	0	G.
Brandy, Best	1	14	0	1	18	0	—
———, Inferior	1	10	0	1	14	0	—
Brimstone, Foreign Ro	28	0	0	30	0	0	C.
Bristles, Hog Rus. un.	23	0	0	24	0	0	—
———, Archan. ditto	24	0	0	0	0	0	—
———, Konings. ditto	24	0	0	25	0	0	—
CAPERS, French	10	0	0	12	0	0	—
———, Spanish	4	0	0	6	0	0	lb.
Cochineal, Spa. Garb.	1	11	0	1	14	0	—
———, East India	0	5	6	0	6	6	—
Cocoa, West India	3	10	0	4	0	0	C.
———, Carr. for Exp.	3	15	0	4	5	0	—
Coffee, W. I. very ord.	1	0	0	1	10	0	—
——— ord.	1	11	0	2	0	0	—
——— mid.	2	1	0	2	10	0	—
——— gd.	2	11	0	2	16	0	—
——— fine	2	17	0	3	0	0	—
———, Mocha or E. I.	11	10	0	12	4	0	—
———, Java	2	2	0	2	10	0	—

	FROM £.	s.	d.	TO £.	s.	d.	Per
Copper, unmanufact.	4	10	0	0	0	0	C.
———, manufactured	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Copperas, Green	0	5	6	0	0	0	—
Cottoa Wool — Brazil. — Pernambuc	0	1	8½	0	1	9½	lb.
Brazil. — Bahia	0	1	6	0	1	7	—
Brazil. — Maranhan	0	1	6	0	1	6½	—
Brazil. — Para	0	1	4	0	1	5	—
Dutch — Surinam	0	1	6	0	1	7½	—
Dutch — Demerara	0	1	4	0	1	8	—
Dutch — Berbice	0	1	4	0	1	8	—
West Indies. — Carriacou	0	1	4½	0	1	5½	—
West Indies. — Grenada	0	1	3	0	1	4	—
West Indies. — Barbadoes	0	1	3	0	1	4	—
No Tret allowed. — Smyrna	0	1	0	0	1	1½	—
No Tret allowed. — Bahama	0	1	1	0	1	3	—
No Tret allowed. — Bengal	0	0	9	0	0	9½	—
No Tret allowed. — Georgia	0	1	9	0	2	0	—
No Tret allowed. — Orleans	0	1	3	0	1	4½	—
DYER'S Wd. Bar. W.	17	0	0	18	0	0	T.
———, Brazil	18	0	0	20	0	0	—
———, Brazilet	12	0	0	18	0	0	—
———, Cam Wd.	33	0	0	38	0	0	—
———, Fustic	12	0	0	13	0	0	—
——— Zant or young	6	0	0	8	0	0	—
——— Logw. Camp.	17	0	0	18	0	0	—
——— Hond. chipt	14	0	0	15	0	0	—
——— Jamaica ch.	13	0	0	13	10	0	—
——— Nicaragua, l.	28	0	0	32	0	0	—
——— small	14	0	0	16	0	0	—
Sanders, Red	35	0	0	40	0	0	—
DRUGS							
ALOES, Barb.	16	10	0	17	0	0	C.
———, Succotorine	18	0	0	20	0	0	—
———, Hep. or E. I.	14	0	0	15	0	0	—
Angelica Root	6	0	0	6	6	0	—
Antimony Crude	5	15	0	6	0	0	—
Arsenic, Red	4	0	0	4	4	0	—
———, White	3	12	0	4	0	0	—
Balsam, Capivi	0	3	3	0	3	6	lb.
———, Peru	0	10	0	0	11	0	—
———, Tolu	0	4	6	0	5	0	—
Bark, Jesuits	0	2	0	0	3	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per
Bark, Jesuits, Red	0	8	0	0	10	0	lb.
——, Yellow	0	3	0	0	4	6	—
Borax, refined, E. I.	3	3	0	0	0	0	C.
——, English	0	2	2	0	2	3	lb.
——, unre. or Tinc.	3	10	0	4	0	0	C.
Camphire, refined	0	5	0	0	5	3	lb.
——, unrefined	14	0	0	15	0	0	C.
Cantharides	1	15	0	1	18	0	lb.
Cardamoms (best)	7	0	0	8	0	0	—
Cassia Buds	10	0	0	14	0	0	C.
—— Fistula, W. I.	3	0	0	3	10	0	—
—— Lignea	15	0	0	30	0	0	—
Castor Oil, p. bot. 1½lb.	0	5	0	0	6	0	bo
Coculus Indicus	10	0	0	10	10	0	C.
Colocynth, Turkey	0	3	9	0	4	0	lb.
Columbo Root	3	9	0	3	10	0	C.
Cream of Tartar	11	0	0	12	0	0	—
Essence of Bergamot	0	17	0	0	18	0	lb.
—— Lavender	0	11	0	0	12	0	lb.
—— Lemon	0	8	0	0	8	6	—
—— Origanum	0	16	0	0	18	0	—
—— Rosemary	0	16	0	0	18	0	—
Gallangal, East India	2	15	0	3	0	0	C.
Gentian Root	10	0	0	0	0	0	—
Ginseng	0	1	6	0	0	0	lb.
Gum Ammo. Drop	17	0	0	20	0	0	C.
—— Lump	9	0	0	13	0	0	—
Gum Arabic, E. I.	2	0	0	3	10	0	—
—— Turkey, fine	7	0	0	7	10	0	—
—— Barbary	3	10	0	4	0	0	—
—— Assafœtida	8	0	0	10	0	0	—
—— Benjamin	20	0	0	34	0	0	—
—— Cambogium	20	0	0	26	0	0	—
—— Copal, scraped	0	1	6	0	2	0	lb.
—— Galbanum	8	10	0	9	0	0	C.
—— Guaiacum	0	1	6	0	3	6	lb.
—— Mastic	0	5	0	0	0	0	—
—— Myrrh	18	0	0	20	0	0	C.
—— Olibanum	3	0	0	6	10	0	—
—— Opoponax	85	0	0	90	0	0	—
—— Saudrac	6	0	0	6	10	0	—
—— Seneca, garbled	3	4	0	0	0	0	—
—— Tragacanth	20	0	0	24	0	0	—
Jalap	0	3	4	0	3	6	lb.
Ipecacuanha	0	12	0	0	13	6	—
Isinglass, Book	1	1	0	0	0	0	—
—— Leaf	1	2	0	0	0	0	—
—— Long Staple	1	2	0	0	0	0	—
Manna, Flakey	0	4	6	0	0	0	—
Musk, China	0	11	0	0	12	0	oz
Nux Vomica	0	10	0	0	0	0	C.
Oil of Vitriol	0	0	3½	0	0	0	lb.
Opium	0	15	6	0	18	0	—
Pink Root	0	4	0	0	6	0	—
Quicksilver	0	6	0	0	7	0	—
Rhubarb, East India	0	3	6	0	7	0	—
——, Russia	0	14	0	0	16	0	—
Saffron	1	12	0	1	16	0	C.
Sago	2	10	0	2	14	0	—
Sal Ammoniac	9	0	0	9	10	0	—
Salop	13	0	0	14	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per
Sarsaparilla	0	1	10	0	3	0	lb.
Sassafras	25	0	0	0	0	0	T.
Scammony	1	6	0	1	7	0	lb.
Senna	0	3	9	0	4	6	—
Seeds, Anni. Alicant	6	0	0	0	0	0	C.
——, Coriander, English	0	16	0	0	0	0	—
——, Cummin	4	0	0	4	5	0	—
——, Fenugreek	3	10	0	3	14	0	—
Shellack	6	0	0	8	10	0	—
Sticklack	10	0	0	12	0	0	—
Snake Root	0	8	0	0	9	0	lb.
Soap, Cast. or Spanish	6	2	0	9	0	0	C.
——, Yellow	4	12	0	0	0	0	—
——, Mottled	5	2	0	0	0	0	—
——, Curd	5	6	0	0	0	0	—
Spermaceti, refined	0	2	3	0	2	4	lb.
Tamarinds, West India	8	10	0	0	0	0	C.
Tapioca, Lisbon	0	0	8	0	0	9	lb.
Turmeric, Bengal	8	0	0	9	0	0	C.
——, China	11	0	0	12	0	0	—
——, West India	8	5	0	0	0	0	—
Verdigrise, Wet	0	3	0	0	3	6	lb.
——, Dry	0	7	3	0	0	0	—
——, Crystalliz.	0	11	0	0	0	0	—
Vitriol, Roman	0	0	7	0	0	7½	—
EBONY, Black Rose	30	0	0	34	0	0	T.
——, Green	21	0	0	22	0	0	—
Elep. T. 70 to 90lb. ea.	25	0	0	29	0	0	C.
——, Scrivelloes	17	0	0	0	0	0	—
FEATHERS, Dantz	0	2	9	0	3	0	lb.
——, Hambro'	0	2	0	0	2	4	—
——, Russia	0	2	6	0	2	8	—
——, Down	0	3	6	0	0	0	—
Flax, Riga	110	0	0	112	0	0	T.
——, Petersb. 12 head	100	0	0	105	0	0	—
——, Archangel	86	0	0	90	0	0	—
GALLS, Aleppo, blue	7	7	0	7	10	0	C.
——, mixt	6	0	0	6	5	0	—
Geneva, Holland	1	3	0	1	3	6	G.
Glue, For. dry, th. lea.	4	4	0	0	0	0	C.
——, thin	2	4	0	0	0	0	—
Hemp, Riga Rhine	93	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——, Out shot	81	0	0	82	0	0	—
——, Codilia	40	0	0	0	0	0	—
——, Petersb. Cleau	92	0	0	93	0	0	—
——, hf. cl.	80	0	0	82	0	0	—
Hides, raw, West India	0	0	4½	0	0	5½	lb.
——, Bus. Ayrs.	0	0	4½	0	0	7	—
——, Brazil	0	0	4	0	0	5½	—
——, Hor. Brit.	0	13	0	0	16	0	Hi

INDIGO.

Spanish.	Guatimala, Flora	0	10	0	0	12	0	lb.
	——, Sobr.	0	8	6	0	10	0	—
	——, Corts.	0	5	0	0	8	6	—
	Caracca, Flora	0	9	6	0	12	0	—
	——, Sobres	0	8	0	0	9	3	—
	——, Cortes	0	5	6	0	7	9	—
Brazil		0	2	6	0	4	0	—

	FROM £ s. d.	TO £ s. d.	Per
East Ind. Blue	0 10 6	0 11 6	lb.
East Ind. Purple	0 8 9	0 10 3	
East Ind. Copper and violet	0 6 9	0 8 6	
East Ind. Copper	0 3 9	0 5 6	
IRON, British, in Bars	15 0 0	16 0 0	T.
——— Pigs	9 0 0	10 0 0	
———, Old Sable	22 0 0	30 0 0	
———, New Sable	21 0 0	23 0 0	
———, Gurioffs	21 0 0	0 0 0	
———, Archangel	21 10 0	0 0 0	
———, Swedish	22 0 0	23 0 0	
LEMONS, rem.	4 10 0	5 0 0	ch
Licorice, Italian	9 5 0	9 9 0	C.
———, Spanish	7 0 0	8 0 0	
Lead, Pigs	29 0 0	0 0 0	T.
——, Milled or Sheet	32 10 0	0 0 0	
——, Bars	31 0 0	0 0 0	
——, Shot, No. 1 to 5	33 5 0	0 0 0	
——— 6 to 9	33 15 0	0 0 0	
——, Litharge	38 0 0	0 0 0	
——, Red	33 0 0	0 0 0	
——, White	45 0 0	0 0 0	
——, Ore	26 0 0	0 0 0	
MADDER, Dut. Cro.	6 10 0	7 0 0	.
———, Ombro	5 10 0	6 0 0	
———, Gamene	3 10 0	4 15 0	
———, Mulls	1 5 0	2 5 0	
———, Roots	2 10 0	2 15 0	
Mats, Archangel	7 0 0	7 7 0	H.
OIL Lucca, or Salad	20 0 0	21 0 0	Jr.
———— ½ Chest	3 10 0	4 10 0	—
——, Olive, Barbary	68 0 0	0 0 0	T.
———, Gallipoli	71 0 0	72 0 0	
——, Palm	2 15 0	0 0 0	C.
——, Turpentine, Eng.	5 5 0	5 7 6	
———, For.	4 5 0	0 0 0	
——, Rape, English	50 0 0	0 0 0	T.
———, Refined	53 0 0	0 0 0	
——, Linseed, English	62 0 0	0 0 0	
——, Cod, Newfound.	35 10 0	0 0 0	
——, Sperm.	109 0 0	0 0 0	T.
——, Head Matter	98 0 0	101 0 0	
——, Whale, Greenl.	34 10 0	0 0 0	
——, Brazil, or S. Fish.	38 10 0	0 0 0	
Oranges, Lisb. rc. best	5 10 0	6 10 0	ch
———, St. Michael's	3 10 0	3 15 0	bx
Orchil Weed, Cana. B.	none	0 0 0	T.
———, Inferior	140 0 0	0 0 0	
———, Cape de Verd	90 0 0	0 0 0	
PITCH, American	0 16 0	0 0 0	C.
——, Archangel	0 15 0	0 0 0	
——, Sweden	0 19 0	1 0 0	
——, British	15 0 0	16 0 0	
PROVISIONS. Butter. Carlow 1st	6 0 0	6 4 0	
Cork 1st	6 10 0	6 14 0	
Waterford 1st	6 0 0	6 4 0	
Holland	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Friesland	0 0 0	0 0 0	
York, Best	3 6 0	3 8 0	Fi
Cumberland	3 4 0	3 6 0	

	FROM £ s. d.	TO £ s. d.	Per
Provisions. Irish. Bacon, New	2 0 0	2 10 0	T.
Irish. Beef, India	12 0 0	12 5 0	
Irish. Beef, Mess	9 2 6	9 5 0	
Irish. Pork, India	9 10 0	9 12 0	
Irish. ——, N. M.	5 2 6	0 0 0	
Hams, York	6 5 0	6 10 0	C.
RAGS, Hambro' S.P.F.	3 4 0	3 5 0	
———, F.F.	2 10 0	2 14 0	
———, F.X.	1 9 0	1 10 0	
——, Italian, Fine	3 10 0	3 12 0	
———, Seconds	2 16 0	0 0 0	
Rice	1 5 0	1 18 0	C.
RAISINS, &c. Wholesale D.'s Prices. Currants	3 16 0	4 0 0	
Figs, Faro	2 2 0	2 16 0	
——, Turkey	3 15 0	4 5 0	
Prunes, New	2 16 0	3 0 0	
Muscatels	11 0 0	12 12 0	
Bloom, or Jar	6 0 0	7 0 0	
Sun or Solis, N.	3 15 0	4 0 0	
Denia or Mala.	2 14 0	2 18 0	
Sultana	4 10 0	4 16 0	
Smyrna	2 10 0	2 16 0	
Rosin	0 14 0	0 15 0	G.
Rum, Jamaica	0 4 4	0 6 0	lb.
——, Leeward Island	0 3 6	0 3 9	
SACCHARUM Saturni	0 1 4	0 0 0	lb.
Safflower	3 12 0	3 15 0	C.
Saltpetre, Ea. In. Rou	3 10 0	3 13 0	
———, Brit. Refin.	3 9 0	0 0 0	
Smalts	0 3 6	0 4 9	lb.
Shumack	1 12 0	1 13 0	C.
Skins undressed. Goat, Turkey	1 5 0	2 15 0	D.
——, Mogadore	1 15 0	2 10 0	
Lamb, Italian	12 12 0	0 0 0	120 sk.
——, Spanish	6 0 0	6 10 0	sk.
Kid, Italian	17 0 0	0 0 0	
——, Spanish	6 0 0	9 0 0	
Seal. Greenl.	0 2 11	0 0 0	sk.
—— So. Fishery	0 6 0	0 10 0	
Calf, British	0 10 0	0 12 6	
——, For. salted	0 0 6	0 0 11½	lb.
Silk, Raw, 16 oz. to a lb. Bengal, Skein	0 19 0	1 12 0	
——, Novi	1 6 0	1 16 0	
China	1 18 0	2 1 0	
——, 6 Moss	2 0 0	2 5 0	
Milan	1 17 0	1 18 0	
Peggio	1 11 0	1 12 6	
Brutia	1 11 0	1 12 0	
Silk, Thrown, 16 oz. to a lb. Bergam.	3 8 0	3 10 0	
Modena	2 10 0	2 14 6	
Piedm.	3 10 0	4 0 0	
Milan	2 12 0	2 15 0	
Spices, Cinnamon	0 11 0	0 11 6	
——, Cloves	0 11 0	0 12 0	
——, Mace, Long	2 6 0	2 12 0	
——, Nutmegs	0 12 0	1 0 0	
——, Ginger. Barb. W.	3 15 0	4 0 0	C
——, Jam. Black	4 10 0	0 0 0	
——, Whi.	6 0 0	9 0 0	
——, East India	3 3 0	3 6 0	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per
Spices,	East India	0	2	5½	0	2	6	lb
——,	White	0	4	5	0	4	4	
——,	Long	7	10	0	8	0	0	C.
——,	P. or J. Pep.	0	1	11	0	1	11½	lb.
Spirits, Malt		0	15	3	0	0	0	G.
—— of Wine		1	2	0	1	3	0	G.
SUGAR.—Waterside Prices.	Antigua	3	9	6	3	18	0	
	Barb. Clay. Is.	4	10	0	4	18	0	
	——, 2d.	3	12	0	3	14	0	
	——, 3d.	3	16	0	3	12	0	
	Musco. or Bro.	3	9	0	3	18	0	
	Dom. N. and T.	3	9	0	3	15	0	
	Grenada, Moscov.	3	9	9	3	13	0	
	Jamaica, Brown	3	9	0	3	11	0	
	——, Middl.	3	12	0	3	14	0	
	——, Good	3	15	0	3	17	0	
	——, Fine	4	0	0	4	4	0	
	St. Kitts and Mon.	3	10	0	3	17	0	
	Tobo. and St. Vin.	3	9	0	3	16	0	
	Surinam & Dem.	3	8	0	3	12	0	
	Trinidad	3	9	0	3	14	0	
	East India	3	8	0	3	18	0	
Sug.-Brokers Prices.	Ground Tips	3	0	0	3	2	0	
	——, Middles	3	4	0	3	10	0	
	——, Faces	3	12	0	3	17	0	
	Lumps, Brown	4	4	0	4	8	0	
	——, Middling	4	11	0	4	16	0	
	——, Best	4	13	0	4	16	0	
	Sing. Loa. Brown	4	12	0	4	16	0	
	——, Middl.	4	11	0	4	14	0	
	——, Best	4	15	0	5	4	0	
	Powder, Loaves	5	0	0	5	10	0	
	Molasses	2	4	9	2	4	6	
TALLOW, Town Melted.		4	5	0	0	0	0	
——, Rus. Yell.		3	16	0	0	0	0	
——, Whi.		3	13	0	0	0	0	
——, Soap		3	13	0	3	12	0	
Rough Fat		0	4	11½	0	0	0	St.
TAR, Carolina		1	18	0	0	0	0	
——, Virginia		2	6	0	0	0	0	C.
——, Archangel		1	14	0	0	0	0	
——, Stockholm		1	18	0	0	0	0	
TEA, without Duty or Excise								
——, Bohea		0	1	6½	0	1	8	lb.
——, Congou		0	2	10	0	3	7½	
——, Campoi		0	3	3	0	3	7	
——, Pekoe		0	4	0	0	4	7	
——, Twankay		0	3	6	0	3	10	
——, Hyson Skin		0	3	5	0	3	9	
——, Hyson		0	4	10	0	5	6	
——, Gunpowder		0	5	8	0	7	1	
TIN, in Bars, on Board		8	13	0	0	0	0	C.
——, in Blocks, ditto		8	11	0	0	0	0	
—— Grain, in Block		10	2	0	10	4	0	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per
TIMBER.—Deals.	D. 3 I. by 40 F.	3	10	0	0	0	0	
	— 2½ — 36 —	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	— 2 — 30 —	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Stockholm 14 —	66	0	0	68	0	0	
	Christia. 12 —	55	0	0	60	0	0	
	Carlsha. 12 —	45	10	0	48	10	0	
	Norway	7	0	0	7	15	0	
Dantzic Fir		12	10	0	13	10	0	
Memel Fir		12	0	0	12	10	0	
American	Quebec	9	10	0	10	0	0	
	Oak Board	12	10	0	0	0	0	
	Pine Boards	8	5	0	0	0	0	
	Masts	15	0	0	18	18	0	
Tobacco bonded	Maryla Fi.	0	0	6	0	0	11	
	Good Colo.	0	0	4	0	0	6	
	Middl. Dit.	0	0	5	0	0	6	
	Virgi. Fine	0	0	6	0	0	8	
	Ordinary	0	0	3	0	0	4	
	Carolina	0	0	8	0	0	11	
	Georgia	0	0	10	0	0	11	
	Strip Leaf	0	0	6	0	0	9	
	Turkey	0	0	9	0	1	1	
Tortoise-shell		1	1	0	1	3	0	
Turpentine, American		1	2	0	1	3	0	
Vadonia		15	0	0	16	0	0	
Vermilion, Dutch		0	7	0	0	7	6	
——, China		0	5	6	0	5	9	
WAX, Bees, English		12	0	0	0	0	0	
——, American		10	10	0	11	0	0	
——, African		7	0	0	8	0	0	
——, Dant. and Ham.		12	12	0	0	0	0	
——, Hambro' White		0	2	6	0	0	0	
WINE, Dealers Prices.	Red Port	105	0	0	110	0	0	
	——, Old	108	0	0	115	0	0	
	Sherry	88	0	0	100	0	0	
	Lisbon	96	0	0	100	0	0	
	Vidonia	78	0	0	80	0	0	
	Bucellas	100	0	0	105	0	0	
	Mountain, Old	75	0	0	80	0	0	
	Madeira, Old	90	0	0	120	0	0	
	Claret	70	0	0	90	0	0	
	Rhenish	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wood, Box, Turkey		24	0	0	26	0	0	
——, Cedar, Carolina		0	1	5½	0	1	7	
——, Jamaica		0	1	0	0	0	0	
Lignum Vitæ, Jamaica		10	0	0	20	0	0	
——, Provid.		11	0	0	21	0	0	
Mahogany, Hispa.		0	1	8	0	1	9	lb.
——, Honduras		0	1	3	0	1	5	
Wool, Bev. Ruffi. Best		4	2	0	4	4	0	
——, Wooms, Brown		3	19	0	4	2	0	
——, Best W.		3	14	0	0	0	0	
——, W. Sta.		3	6	0	0	0	0	
——, Coat Sea.		4	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Coney, English		0	16	0	0	0	0	
——, Goats, Smyrna		0	4	6	0	5	9	
——, Vigonia, Red		0	9	6	0	11	6	
——, Pale		0	1	0	0	2	3	
Yarn, Mohair, Smyrna		0	2	6	0	3	6	
—Cotton, Turkey		0	2	6	0	3	6	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per
East Ind.	Blue	0	10	6	0	11	6	L.
	Purple	0	8	9	0	10	3	
	Copper and violet	0	6	9	0	8	6	
	Copper	0	3	9	0	5	6	
IRON, British, in Bars		15	0	0	16	0	0	T.
——— Pigs		9	0	0	10	0	0	
———, Old Sable		22	0	0	30	0	0	
———, New Sable		21	0	0	23	0	0	
———, Gurioffs		21	0	0	0	0	0	
———, Archangel		21	10	0	0	0	0	
———, Swedish		22	0	0	23	0	0	
LEMONS, repa.		4	10	0	5	0	0	ch
Licorice, Italian		9	5	0	9	9	0	C.
———, Spanish		7	0	0	8	0	0	
Lead, Pigs		29	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——, Milled or Sheet		32	10	0	0	0	0	
——, Bars		31	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Shot, No. 1 to 5		33	5	0	0	0	0	
——— 6 to 9		33	15	0	0	0	0	
——, Litharge		38	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Red		33	0	0	0	0	0	
——, White		45	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Ore		26	0	0	0	0	0	
MADDER, Dut. Cro.		6	10	0	7	0	0	.
———, Ombro		5	10	0	6	0	0	
———, Garlene		3	10	0	4	15	0	
———, Mulls		1	5	0	2	5	0	
———, Roots		2	10	0	2	15	0	
Mats, Archangel		7	0	0	7	7	0	H.
OIL Lucca, or Salad		20	0	0	21	0	0	Jr.
——— ½ Chest		3	10	0	4	10	0	
———, Olive, Barbary		68	0	0	0	0	0	T.
———, Gallipoli		71	0	0	72	0	0	
——, Palm		2	15	0	0	0	0	C.
——, Turpentine, Eng.		5	5	0	5	7	6	
———, For.		4	5	0	0	0	0	
——, Rape, English		50	0	0	0	0	0	T.
———, Refined		53	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Linseed, English		62	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Cod, Newfound.		35	10	0	0	0	0	
——, Sperm.		109	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——, Head Matter		98	0	0	101	0	0	
——, Whale, Greenl.		34	10	0	0	0	0	
——, Brazil, or S. Fish.		38	10	0	0	0	0	
Oranges, Lisb. rc. best		5	10	0	6	10	0	ch
———, St. Michael's		3	10	0	3	15	0	bx
Orchil Weed, Cana. B.		none			0	0	0	T.
———, Inferior		140	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Cape de Verd		90	0	0	0	0	0	
PITCH, American		0	16	0	0	0	0	C.
———, Archangel		0	15	0	0	0	0	
———, Sweden		0	19	0	1	0	0	
———, British		15	0	0	16	0	0	
PROVISIONS. Butter	Carlow 1st	6	0	0	6	4	0	
	Cork 1st	6	10	0	6	14	0	
	Waterford 1st	6	0	0	6	4	0	
	Holland	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Friesland	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	York, Best	3	6	0	3	8	0	Fi
	Cumberland	3	4	0	3	6	0	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per
Provisions. Irish	Bacon, New	2	0	0	2	10	0	
	Beef, India	12	0	0	12	5	0	
	Beef, Mess	9	2	6	9	5	0	
	Pork, India	9	10	0	9	12	0	
	———, N. M.	5	2	6	0	0	0	
Hams, York		6	5	0	6	10	0	
RAGS, Hamburo' S.P.F.		3	4	0	3	5	0	
———, F.F.		2	10	0	2	14	0	
———, F.X.		1	9	0	1	10	0	
——, Italian, Fine		3	10	0	3	12	0	
———, Seconds		2	16	0	0	0	0	
Rice		1	5	0	1	18	0	C.
RAISINS, &c. Wholesale D.'s Prices.	Currants	3	16	0	4	0	0	
	Figs, Faro	2	2	0	2	16	0	
	———, Turkey	3	15	0	4	5	0	
	Prunes, New	2	16	0	3	0	0	
	Muscatels	11	0	0	12	12	0	
	Bloom, or Jar	6	0	0	7	0	0	
	Sun or Solis, N.	3	15	0	4	0	0	
	Denia or Mala.	2	14	0	2	18	0	
	Sultana	4	10	0	4	16	0	
	Smyrna	2	10	0	2	16	0	
Rosin		0	14	0	0	15	0	
Rum, Jamaica		0	4	4	0	6	0	G.
——, Leeward Island		0	3	6	0	3	9	lb.
SACCHARUM Saturni		0	1	4	0	0	0	C.
Saffower		3	12	0	3	15	0	
Saltpetre, Ea. In. Rou		3	10	0	3	13	0	
———, Brit. Refin.		3	2	0	0	0	0	lb.
Smalts		0	3	6	0	4	9	C.
Shumack		1	12	0	1	13	0	D.
Skins undressed. Goat, Turkey		1	5	0	2	15	0	
——, Mogadore		1	15	0	2	10	0	
Lamb, Italian		12	12	0	0	0	0	120 sk.
——, Spanish		6	0	0	6	10	0	sk
Kid, Italian		17	0	0	0	0	0	
—, Spanish		6	0	0	9	0	0	
Seal. Greenl.		0	2	11	0	0	0	
—— So. Fishery		0	6	0	0	10	0	
Calf, British		0	10	0	0	12	6	
——, For. salted		0	0	6	0	0	11½	lb.
Silk, Raw, 16 oz. Throw. 16 oz. to a lb.	Bengal, Skein	0	19	0	1	12	0	
	——, Novi	1	6	0	1	16	0	
	China	1	18	0	2	1	0	
	——, 6 Moss	2	0	0	2	5	0	
	Milan	1	17	0	1	18	0	
	Reggio	1	11	0	1	12	6	
	Brutia	1	11	0	1	12	0	
Silk, Throw. 16 oz. to a lb.	Bergam.	3	8	6	3	10	0	
	Modena	2	10	0	2	14	6	
	Piedm.	3	10	0	4	0	0	
	Milan	2	12	0	2	15	0	
Spices, Cinnamon		0	11	0	0	11	6	
———, Cloves		0	11	0	0	12	0	
———, Mace, Long		2	6	0	2	12	0	
———, Nutmegs		0	12	0	1	0	0	
———, Ginger. Barb. W.		3	15	0	4	0	0	C
———, Jam. Black		4	10	0	0	0	0	
———, Whi.		6	0	0	9	0	0	
———, East India		3	3	0	3	6	0	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per
Spices, Pepper, East India		0	2	5½	0	2	6	lb
——, White		0	4	3	0	4	4	
——, Long		7	10	0	8	0	0	C.
——, P. or J. Pep.		0	1	11	0	1	11½	lb.
Spirits, Malt		0	15	3	0	0	0	G.
—— of Wine		1	2	0	1	3	0	G.
SUGAR.—Waterside Prices. Antigua		3	9	0	3	18	0	
Barb. Clay. 1s.		4	10	0	4	18	0	
——, 2d.		3	12	0	3	14	0	
——, 3d.		3	16	0	3	12	0	
Musco. or Bro.		3	9	0	3	18	0	
Dom. N. and T.		3	9	0	3	15	0	
Grenada, Muscov.		3	9	0	3	13	0	
Jamaica, Brown		3	9	0	3	11	0	
——, Middl.		3	12	0	3	14	0	
——, Good		3	15	0	3	17	0	
——, Fine		4	0	0	4	4	0	
St. Kitts and Mon.		3	10	0	3	17	0	
Tobs. and St. Vin.		3	9	0	3	16	0	
Surinam & Dem.		3	8	0	3	12	0	
Trinidad		3	9	0	3	14	0	
East India		3	8	0	3	18	0	
Sug. Brokers Prices. Ground Tips		3	0	0	3	2	0	
——, Middles		3	4	0	3	10	0	
——, Faces		3	12	0	3	17	0	
Lumps, Brown		4	4	0	4	8	0	
——, Middling		4	11	0	4	18	0	
——, Best		4	13	0	4	16	0	
Sing. Loa. Brown		4	12	0	4	16	0	
——, Middl.		4	11	0	4	14	0	
——, Best		4	15	0	5	4	0	
Powder, Loaves		5	0	0	5	10	0	
Molasses		2	4	9	2	4	6	
TALLOW, Town Melted.		4	5	0	0	0	0	
——, Rus. Yell.		3	16	0	0	0	0	
——, Whi.		3	13	0	0	0	0	
——, Soap		3	13	0	3	12	0	
Rough Fat		0	4	11½	0	0	0	St.
TAR, Carolina		1	18	0	0	0	0	C.
——, Virginia		2	6	0	0	0	0	
——, Archangel		1	14	0	0	0	0	
——, Stockholm		1	18	0	0	0	0	
TEA, without Duty or Excise								
——, Bohea		0	1	6½	0	1	8	lb.
——, Congou		0	2	10	0	3	7½	
——, Campoi		0	3	3	0	3	7	
——, Pekoe		0	4	0	0	4	7	
——, Twankay		0	3	6	0	3	10	
——, Hyson Skin		0	3	5	0	3	9	
——, Hyson		0	4	10	0	5	6	
——, Gunpowder		0	5	8	0	7	1	
TIN, in Bars, on Board		8	13	0	0	0	0	C.
——, in Blocks, ditto		8	11	0	0	0	0	
—— Grain, in Block		10	2	0	10	4	0	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Per
TIMBER.—Deals. D. 3 I. by 40 F.		3	10	0	0	0	0	
—— 2½ —— 36 —		0	0	0	0	0	0	
—— 2 —— 30 —		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stockholm 14 —		66	0	0	68	0	0	
Christia. 12 —		55	0	0	60	0	0	
Carlths. 12 —		45	10	0	48	10	0	
Norway		7	0	0	7	15	0	
Dantzic Fir		12	10	0	13	10	0	
Memel Fir		12	0	0	12	10	0	
American Quebec		9	10	0	10	0	0	
Oak Board		12	10	0	0	0	0	
Pine Boards		8	5	0	0	0	0	
Masts		15	0	0	18	18	0	
Tobacco Maryla Fi.		0	0	6	0	0	11	
bonded Good Colo.		0	0	4	0	0	6	
—— Middl. Dit.		0	0	5	0	0	6	
—— Virgi. Fine		0	0	6	0	0	8	
—— Ordinary		0	0	3	0	0	4	
—— Carolina		0	0	8	0	0	11	
—— Georgia		0	0	10	0	0	11	
—— China		0	5	6	0	5	9	
—— Strip Leaf		0	0	6	0	0	9	
—— Turkey		0	0	9	0	1	1	
Tortoise-shell		1	1	0	1	3	0	
Turpentine, American		1	2	0	1	3	0	C.
Valonia		15	0	0	16	0	0	T.
Vermilion, Dutch		0	7	0	0	7	6	lb.
——, China		0	5	6	0	5	9	
WAX, Bees, English		12	0	0	0	0	0	C.
——, American		10	10	0	11	0	0	
——, African		7	0	0	8	0	0	
——, Dant. and Ham.		12	12	0	0	0	0	
——, Hambro' White		0	2	6	0	0	0	lb.
WINE, Dealers Prices. Red Port		105	0	0	110	0	0	Bt
——, Old		108	0	0	115	0	0	P.
Sherry		88	0	0	100	0	0	
Lisbon		96	0	0	100	0	0	Bt
Vidonia		78	0	0	80	0	0	P.
Bucellas		100	0	0	105	0	0	H.
Mountain, Old		75	0	0	80	0	0	A.
Madeira, Old		90	0	0	120	0	0	Ft
Claret		70	0	0	90	0	0	H.
Rhenish		0	0	0	0	0	0	A.
Wood, Box, Turkey		24	0	0	26	0	0	Ft
——, Cedar, Carolina		0	1	5½	0	1	7	
——, Jamaica		0	1	0	0	0	0	
Lignum Vitæ, Jamaica		10	0	0	20	0	0	T.
——, Provid.		11	0	0	21	0	0	T.
Mahogany, Hispa.		0	1	8	0	1	9	Ft
——, Honduras		0	1	3	0	1	5	
Wool, Bev. Ruffi. Best		4	2	0	4	4	0	lb.
——, Wooms, Brown		3	19	0	4	2	0	
——, Best W.		3	14	0	0	0	0	
——, W. Sta.		3	6	0	0	0	0	
——, Coat Sea.		4	0	0	0	0	0	
——, Coney, English		0	16	0	0	0	0	
——, Goats, Smyrna		0	4	6	0	5	9	
——, Vigonia, Red		0	9	6	0	11	6	
——, Pale		0	1	0	0	2	3	
Yarn, Mohair, Smyrna		0	2	6	0	3	6	
—Cotton, Turkey		0	2	6	0	3	6	

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 21st of NOVEMBER to 20th of DECEMBER, 1811.

1811.		Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Cons. 1780.	New 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Irish 5 per Cent.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto	3½ Exche. quer Bills.	Omnium.	Navy Scrip.	Consols for Account.
Nov.	21	231½	63¾	64⅛	79⅛	97⅛	16⅛				185¼	13 14p				5	4p p. ¼dis		64⅝
	22	231½	63⅝	64	79⅛	97⅛	16⅛					17p				5	4p		64⅝
	23	66½	64	63½	79	96⅝	16⅛					18p				4	5p		64
	24																		
	25		63	63⅛	78⅝	96⅝	16¼		5⅛			17 18p				3	5p p. ¼dis		63⅝
	26	231½	62⅝	63⅛	78⅝	96⅝	16⅛					17 16p				3	5p		63⅝
	27	231½	62⅝	63⅛	78⅝	96⅝	16¼		5⅛		184¼	15 16p				1	4p ¼dis		63⅝
	28	231½	62⅝	63⅛	78⅝	96⅝	16¼					16 18p				3	5p par		64⅛
	29	231	62⅝	63⅛	78⅝	96⅝	16¼					17 18p				3	4p ¼dis		64⅛
	30																		
Dec.	2		62⅝	63⅛	78⅝	96⅝	16¼					16 17p				5	4p p. 1dis		64⅛
	3	231	62⅝	63⅛	78⅝	96⅝	16¼		5⅛			16 14p				5	4p dis		64⅛
	4	230½	62⅝		78⅝		16¼					15 16p				2	5p		64⅛
	5	231½	62⅝		78⅝		16¼					16 17p				2	4p dis		64⅛
	6	231½	62⅝		78⅝		16¼					15 16p				3	5p		64
	7	231	62⅝		78⅝		16¼		5⅛			15 16p				3	5p		64
	9	231½	62⅝		78⅝		16¼					16 15p				3	5p		64
	10		62⅝		78⅝		16¼					15p				5	2p		64
	11	230½	62⅝		78⅝		16¼					15 16p				4	5p dis		63⅞
	12		62⅝		78⅝		16¼					15p				3	5p dis		63⅞
	13		62⅝		78⅝		16¼					15p		62¾		3	5p		63⅞
	14		62⅝		78⅝		16¼					15p				3	5p		63⅞
	16		62⅝		78⅝		16¼					15 15p		62¾		5	3p		63⅞
	17	230½	62⅝		78⅝		16¼					14 15p				4	2p		63⅞
	18		63		78⅝		16¼					14 15p		62¾		1	4p ¼dis		64⅛
	19		62⅝		78⅝		16¼		5⅛			14 15p				1	4p ¼dis		64⅛
	20		62⅝		78⅝		16¼					14 15p				1	4p 1dis		64

The above are taken at the highest prices of the day. ISAAC VALE, Stock-Broker, 74, Bishopsgate Without.

PRICE OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

Three per cent. £71.—Old six per cents. which began paying off 1st January, 1796, and will be liquidated 1st Oct. 1818.—£109. 0s. new six per cents. began paying off 1802, and will be liquidated 1st Oct. 1824.—£108. 10s. all with div. from 1st July.—Louisiana six per cents. £111¼. with div. from 1st July.—Bank shares (400 dollars, or £90. each) £90. with div. for 1st January last.

IRISH FUNDS.

—Bank stock, £194. 10.—Government debentures, 3½ per cent. £74.—Ditto, 4 per cent. £81.—Ditto, 5 per cent. £101½.—3½ per cent. government stock, £73¼.—Treasury bills, half premium.—City bonds, 6 per cent. £101.—Grand Canal stock, £77.